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**Singapore  
Has Same  
Grievances**

London, Jan. 6.  
Commenting that pay and other conditions for the civil service in Malaya has led to a spirit described as "one of extreme discontent," Mr. J. Henderson Steward (National Liberal, East Fife) has invited the urgent attention of Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, to the matter.

In a letter to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Steward writes: "I have had several letters from friends and constituents now working in Government Service in Malaya. The reports of all of them are the same, namely that while here at home and in most other parts of the world salaries have been substantially increased, in Malaya's civil service they are still operating on pre-war salaries with a minute addition which appears ludicrous in the light of the greatly increased cost of living in the area.

"My correspondents tell me that but for their pension rights every one of them would by now have resigned from the service.

The deduction by the Colonial Office of ten per cent from the salaries of civil servants interned by the Japanese, said to be "in respect of Colonial Income tax" appears to the men affected as grossly unfair, he concluded.—Reuter.

**British Companies  
In Shanghai**

Shanghai, Jan. 7.  
The future status and operation of two British utility companies in the former International Settlement in Shanghai is in question today following the closure last night of the only Soviet radio station in China and orders for the suspension of all but eighteen authorized Chinese-owned stations.

Official Chinese opposition to foreign ownership and management of such concerns on Chinese soil brought long-promised action to close all but Chinese-Government-approved or Chinese-owned radio stations and brought to the fore the question of the British-owned Shanghai waterworks and the British-owned tramways.

A spokesman for both concerns said the future was "very much up in the air." He told the United Press that while stupendous inflation makes exact assessment impossible, the "properties" replacement value runs into nine figures in United States dollars.

The waterworks franchise with the prewar Shanghai Municipal Council ended on December 31. Since no purchase offer was made by the present municipality two years before the expiration date—as provided in the old franchise—the company's official position is that the franchise is automatically extended a further ten years.

The spokesman admitted, however, that in reality matters are in a state of flux. The tramways franchise runs until next October with a proviso for six months' notice if the municipality is not willing to renew the franchise. This question is one of the main points to be decided by the new session of the Shanghai City Council which convened yesterday.

The closed-down Soviet radio station XRVN "Voice of the Soviet Union" in China was organized by Tass during the Japanese occupation with the financial aid of the city's 15,000 Russian nationals—mostly newly fledged Soviet citizens. The station claims to have resisted repeated Japanese attempts to close it during the war.

In addition, Station CBS, a former French concern whose equipment is still owned by the French Consulate, but which is operated by a Chinese com-

**TRUMAN RECALLS MARSHALL  
Special Envoy Summoned To Washington**

**D.B.S. BOY  
KILLED**

A pupil of the Diocesan Boys' School was killed yesterday morning whilst on his way to school. The boy, 17-year-old James Chin of 31, Kimberly Road, was on a bus with six or seven of his school friends, all going to school, and as the bus moved the stop at the end of Kadoorie Avenue the boy jumped off the bus whilst it was still in motion. He fell and the left rear wheel of the bus ran over him.

**Quads Born  
In Wales**

Bridgend, Jan. 7.  
Quadruplets were born last night to Mrs. Peggy Thomas, 29-year-old wife of a Welsh painter.

The babies, two boys and two girls, were born at the Glamorgan County Hospital where attendants today said their condition was "rather little."

No physician was present at the birth and the delivery was accomplished by two nurses, Nesta Thomas and Nora Thomas. Mrs. Thomas is the wife of Trefynwg Podyrion Tylagwyn. He is 34 and the couple have had five other children three of whom are living.—United Press.

**U. S. Mediation In  
China To End?**

Nanking, Jan. 6.  
General George C. Marshall will leave here Wednesday morning by air for Washington to confer with President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, his headquarters announced today.

Asked if the general would return to China to resume his peace efforts, his spokesman said "no comment." Marshall called on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last night to say goodbye and to inform him he was returning to America.

Byrnes (State Secretary) that he desires to resign. Reston suggests the State Department post may merely be a springboard for Marshall to enter politics as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1948.

The New York Times reports that Byrnes asked Acheson to remain in his post to serve as Acting Secretary while Byrnes goes to Moscow in March to draft the German treaty, but Acheson maintained his desire to be allowed to resign.

Reston suggests that Marshall might be asked whether the situation in China allows him to remain in Washington on which he would be offered Acheson's assistant secretaryship with a view to eventually succeeding Byrnes as Secretary of State as the latter also plans to resign.

Another View  
Meanwhile, a less dramatic explanation is that Byrnes, during the two months remaining before going to Moscow, wants to review the United States policy in the two troubled areas of China and Argentina. Byrnes has begun consultation with U.S. Ambassador Messersmith regarding the Argentine, and many believe that Marshall's return would allow Byrnes to tighten the U.S. policy not only towards China but also towards Manchuria and Korea.—United Press.

No Statement  
His route will be by way of Honolulu, where he will pick up Mrs. Marshall, whose vacation there will come to an end. During General Marshall's absence, his Nanking office will remain open under the direction of Colonel George T. Underwood.

The Presidential envoy's final day in Nanking was a busy one. After spending the greater part of the morning conferring with members of his staff he entertained the United States Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart and the Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Wang Shih-chieh to lunch. In the afternoon he met United States correspondents who called to say goodbye, but turned down all requests for a statement why he was leaving or whether he would be returning to China.

Second Trip  
His callers in the evening included Premier T. V. Soong and the Chinese Communist delegation, headed by Chang Wen-chin.

Tung Pi-wu, the chief of the delegation, earlier expressed regrets that he would be unable to call personally to bid General Marshall goodbye because of his departure for Shanghai to confer on the Yellow River project.

This will be General Marshall's second trip to the United States since he first arrived in China a little over a year ago. He returned to Washington on April 15. Meanwhile, undisturbed by the recall of General Marshall, the third part leaders, both in Shanghai and Nanking, today continued their efforts to bring about a resumption of the peace talks between the Kuomintang and Communists.—Reuter.

China's Failure  
Observers agree that whether General Marshall will return to China after reporting "in person" to President Truman probably will depend upon the outcome of his talks with the President and the Secretary of State, and also whether General Marshall himself thinks his return would do any good.

American officials have warm praise for General Marshall's work, although he failed to achieve his objective. Officials insist it is China, not Marshall, that has failed.—United Press.

In Politics  
New York, Jan. 7.  
The New York Times Washington correspondent, James Reston, reported today that Gen. Marshall upon his return from China may be asked to take a high post in the State Department, probably that of the present Assistant Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, whom Reston said, "has told Mr. James F.

**LEOPOLD DIVORCE  
RUMOUR**

Brussels, Jan. 7.  
King Leopold's Secretariat in Brussels issued a communique today describing as "entirely false" reports which have appeared in Belgian and foreign newspapers that King Leopold intends seeking a divorce.

King Leopold was married to Lilian Baels on Dec. 11, 1941, six years after his first wife, formerly Princess Astrid of Sweden, was killed in a motor accident in Switzerland. He has four children, three by his first and one by his second marriage.—Reuter.

**American  
Hypnotism?**

Canberra, Jan. 7.

Strong criticism of United States economic policy was made here today by Mr. L. A. M. Wishall, the Director of the Association of Chambers of Manufacturers.

"The world is hypnotised by Washington propaganda," he declared, "if it accepts unquestioningly the claim that expanding world economy and high employment levels are obtainable by throwing countries wide open to the influx of goods from the wealthiest and most highly industrialised."

"Americans evidently want the right to cancel any trade bargain if the cancellation were in their interest."

Adoption of the findings of the London preparatory conference on trade and employment would "perpetuate the shackles on Australia's industrial development," he said.

This conference, held last November with Britain and the United States as the hosts, agreed on changes in the international organisation of commerce.

"Small countries would be thrown wide open to goods from the largest and wealthiest and most industrialised countries," he asserted.—Reuter.

**BALLROOM FIRE**

New York, Jan. 7.  
A fire on the third floor of Capital Ballroom, in the heart of New York, on Eighth Avenue at 57th Street, forced 109 guests to flee.

Discovered at 4 a.m., the fire filled the hotel with smoke and panicked the guests but the police were promptly on the scene and mastered the situation. There were no casualties.—United Press.

**Tojo Didn't Like  
Executions**

Tokyo, Jan. 7.  
Hideki Tojo and Heitaro Kimura, respectively No. 1 and No. 2 of the former Japanese War Ministry, opposed the execution of the Doolittle Tokyo air raiders because they feared Japanese prisoners in American hands would be similarly treated, according to former Maj.-Gen. Ryukichi Tanaka.

Under cross-examination at the Tokyo war crimes trial of Tojo and other top Japanese wartime leaders, a statement of the pudgy, growing former Chief of Staff of the Japanese First Army virtually absolved Kimura of responsibility for mistreatment of Allied war prisoners by the Japanese.

Kimura's defence attorney, Mr. Collins Howard, drew from Tanaka the statement that the Japanese Prisoners of War Bureau was outside the War Ministry and therefore outside Kimura's authority.

Also, Tanaka testified that General Kimura, who was Vice-Minister of War under Tojo, did not have any authority to attend important Imperial Liaison conferences.

Moreover, Tanaka added, although Kimura attended the meetings at Imperial headquarters, he did not have any power to participate in important decisions.

He was killed as he crouched in a sleeping bag under a spruce tree in the Catskill mountains, legendary home of Rip Van Winkle.

Rycco, firing a German automatic, exchanged shots with New York detectives and state police after he had been trapped a mile from the farmhouse where he had forced a couple to shelter him for the week-end.—Associated Press.

ON OTHER PAGES  
Page Two  
Enid Landau's Story of Torture.  
Page Three  
Tokunaga on Bushido.  
Page Five  
Truman's Message to Congress.  
Page Eight  
Test Match Ends: Full Story.  
H.K. Movie Fraud Attempt.  
Stanley Cheques.

**Grenade  
Explodes  
In Pocket**

A Chinese was literally hoist with his own petard last night when a hand grenade exploded in his pocket, killing him instantaneously.

The incident occurred outside 257-259 Queen's Road Central, near the Central Theatre, at 7.30 last evening. Three other men were injured.

Police were quickly on the scene but no arrests were made and investigations are continuing. Theory is, however, that the grenade was not intended for the shops outside which the explosion occurred, as neither had received threatening letters.

The two shops—one a curio dealer, the other a shoemaker—had their show window glass shattered. Glass splinters were scattered for some distance down the street by the force of the explosion.

The man carrying the grenade, who has not been identified, was thrown some half dozen yards by the explosion while a hawkers' stall on the opposite side of the street was upset.

**Parashots In Action  
In Indo-China**

Paris, Jan. 7.  
French parashotists have succeeded in capturing a bridgehead in the city of Nam Dinh, south of Hanoi, the latest communique from the French military staff in Saigon announced today.

Small-scale amphibious warfare was reported at Nam Dinh where at dawn yesterday parashotists dropped from the sky to seize the bridge and established a landing place for other French troops being ferried downriver in boats.

The communique said the "landing fully succeeded." However, French troops seeking to mop up the city of Nam Dinh ran into numerous barricades which "made progress of our troops difficult."

The communique said the immediate object of the Nam Dinh battle was the cotton plantation where, according to the communique, the civil population of the city had taken refuge. French troops evacuated both civilians and wounded soldiers after the troops won the plantation.

At Hanoi the communique said French artillery destroyed two cannons in Viet Nam emplacements. However, the communique added that Viet Nam forces set fire to several houses on the outskirts of the Annamite section of Hanoi.

Near Hai Duong, on the road between Hanoi and the port of Haiphong, a French column marching from Hanoi was forced to leave the railroad right-of-way because of numerous barricades and take to a road—Colonial Route No. 5. Despite lively Viet Nam resistance French forces occupied the village of Banyenham, near Hoi Duong.

In other sectors the communique mentioned only patrol action.—United Press.

**Kidnap Bid  
Fails**

Jerusalem, Jan. 8.

Members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, today failed in a daring attempt to kidnap a security officer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Five masked Irgunists held up the Jewish Agency limousine in which the security officer usually drives and, mistaking the driver for the security officer, took the driver to the bank of the Yarkon River, where a sixth Irgunist questioned him for half an hour.

The man was released when the kidnappers discovered their error.—United Press.

METEOR OR  
PLANE?  
San Diego, Jan. 7.  
Coast Guard and civilian surface-craft searched fruitlessly throughout the night for trace of a plane which reportedly crashed in the Pacific off the California coast at 8.15 p.m.

When a check of all military and civilian aircraft was completed the Navy air station said that as far as can be de-

**SHOWDOWN IN  
NEAR EAST?**

London, Jan. 6.  
Fears were being expressed by political observers in London tonight that Britain may be heading for a showdown with the whole of the Arabs in the Middle East.

There is every indication that both in Palestine and in Egypt events are now moving to a climax. It is now no secret that while official policy is unlikely to be stated before the Palestine Conference opens on January 21, opinion in Whitehall is moving in favour of partition as a long-term solution of the Palestine problem.

In Arab quarters it is maintained that if such a plan is presented to the delegates of the Arab States, who have now accepted the British invitation to the conference, they will immediately return home. It is also strongly emphasised by Arabs in London that partition would be resisted to the limit by the Arab world and that outbreaks of violence from the Arab community in Palestine would certainly be feared as the consequence.

So far, it is understood that no British reply has been sent to the two memoranda from the Arab League received at the Foreign Office last week, which urge that the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem should be allowed to go home and that attendance at the Palestine Conference of the Palestine Arab

Higher Committee should be secured. The position is that Britain would have welcomed all members of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to the conference, except the Mufti of Jerusalem, without whom other members refuse to attend.

There are no indications that this position has changed.

Wait And See  
Despite substantial rumours that Britain is veering round to partition, which has the support of a large and influential minority of the Zionist Movement, well-informed observers here do not expect that a Jewish delegation will not attend the conference. The attitude of the Zionist Movement, following the fruitless talk of last week between Mr. Arthur Creech Jones (Colonial Secretary) and Mr. David Ben-Gurion (Chairman of the Zionist Executive), is one of wait and see, though this might later be modified if a firm offer to establish an independent Jewish state in a substantial area of Palestine were forthcoming.

But it remains the view of usually well-informed observers here that such move would throw the Arab League, which already fears an announcement of this type, into a fighting frame of mind.

No Accident  
It is considered no accident that the Arab League should have chosen the present juncture when partition is very definitely in the wind to come out formally in support of the Egyptian case on the Sudan, the critical stumbling block in the negotiations to revise the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty. If these finally break down—and it is clear that there is a grave danger that they will do so—the Arab League must be expected to take a strong line on this question, as well as over the Palestine problem. Recent reports from Egypt suggest that a final breakdown of negotiations would be followed by Egypt's denunciation of the 1936 treaty on the ground that Britain had exceeded her powers to administer the Sudan given her under the Condominium.

If the worst came to the worst, Britain might be faced with the prospect of imposing partition in Palestine in face of Arab opposition and of attempting to maintain her rights under the still valid 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty in face of strong Egyptian opposition.

**London  
Drivers' Strike**

London, Jan. 7.

An unofficial strike of an estimated 10,000 London truck drivers threatened today to paralyse the movement of rationed foodstuffs to retail shops for distribution.

The strike started yesterday with the workers expressing dissatisfaction with a proposed award of nine days' vacation against a request for 14 and demanding a 40-hour week in contrast to the 48 hours now worked.

Thousands of tons of perishable meat and fruit and fish remained in warehouses early today, while the striking workers reportedly attempted to induce dock labourers and transport workers in Liverpool and Newcastle to join in the walkout.

The workers are members of the Transport and General Workers Union to which the compromise proposal on the Union demands was made by the Road Haulage and Central Wages Board.

An informal meeting was scheduled today between management officials and Union representatives at which an attempt to formulate a settlement will be made. But since any proposed settlement—if one is made—would not be submitted to the workers until tomorrow at a mass meeting indications were that the strike would continue at least another day.

R. W. Sewill, director of the Road Haulage Association, hinted that the strike might be prolonged indefinitely if the workers prove recalcitrant, asserting that employers would not deviate from the proposed terms under any circumstances. "We are not prepared to discuss overthrow of the decisions of the Board," he said. "Officially I am unaware of the reasons for the strike. I have not been approached by the Unions to reconsider the Board's decision. We are prepared to have an informal discussion."—United Press.

terminated the flash which numerous observers thought was a falling aeroplane was really a brilliant meteor.—United Press.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

THE WEATHER  
The intense anticyclone centred over N. China is moving slowly eastward. A trough with depression extends E and SW from a deep low NE of Japan. Pressure remains relatively low over SW China and the equatorial region.

Today's Forecast: Moderate E winds, freshening and backing, and becoming strong offshore; weather cloudy to overcast and misty; some rain; developing colder.

Yesterday's Weather:—Kashmir: 76 deg. Fah. Minimum: 68 deg. Fah. Rainfall: 1.8 in. Total since Jan. 1: 11.1 in. as against an average of 14.7 in.

Readings at:—10 a.m. 4 p.m. Bar. at msl. 1005.0 1018.0mb. Rel. Humidity 70 90 Dew Point 65 65 Cels. F. Wind direction 100 210 E Wind Force 10 10 knots



## Over-Population Root Cause Of Wars

The root cause of wars is over-population, and until the populations of the world have been brought under effective international control, no League of Nations or United Nations Organisation can prevent war.

This was the theme of Prof. K. H. Digby's talk on "Control of Populations" before a large audience at the Hong Kong Rotary Club weekly luncheon yesterday.

Prof. Digby said in part: "I don't like talking about my own job except to technical audiences. My colleagues might suspect me of advertising. I could, of course, tell you dozens of funny stories at the expense of doctors and surgeons. But I am not a natural humorist and the yarns might all be taken seriously. And then my colleagues might again be after me."

Still, it is always easy to talk about something on which one is not an authority—there is no sense of responsibility to cramp one's style. For the more a man knows about a subject the more cautious he is about saying anything. And, conversely,

So I am going to give you some reflections upon a matter which is of prime importance.

Perhaps the greatest underlying cause of war is the bursting pressure of over-population. It misrepresents in many guises—tariffs, quarrels, wanton invasions, immigration restrictions, ill treatment of foreigners. Its force has been made use of by religious and ideological fanatics, and has been taken advantage of by the statesmen and statesmen to serve their own personal ambition for power. But the real motive force of a wave does not rest in the spray upon its surface.

No atomic power for easy food production and transport can more than temporarily relieve the tension of expanding population. For the latter will swiftly fill up any gap thus produced, and then go on increasing more rapidly than before for the simple reason that there will be more inhabitants to multiply.

Nor can it be changed appreciably by the voluntary limitation of the size of families by the more intelligent and gifted section of the community; besides which the practice may breed out a much needed element.

Nor would restriction of

births by a single nation effect much general improvement, and it would eventually lead to the extinction of that present time it is the more highly civilised peoples which seem chiefly inclined to commit race suicide in this fashion.

Now a universal limitation of families throughout the world might prevent the pressure of population from reaching the boiling-over point. But it would have the very serious result of causing a deterioration of the human stock.

Man has reached his high point of evolution by the process of natural selection from an excessive number of individuals with variations in each successive generation. Each generation has exceeded in numbers the food supply. The quickest, cleverest, strongest, best fighter has survived and produced the next generation. So the eye and the brain have been moulded into a high state of excellence. But if the number of babies only equals the number of parents, the standard must fall away. For there is always some degree of variability in the offspring.

owing to the remingling of the characters of the two parents and to other causes. This variability is beneficial when it leads to upward evolution. But only if breeding takes place from the best modifications. This is secured in nature by the killing off of the more numerous imperfect variations.

Does any way lead out of this impasse? Yes, of course. We can encourage the number of children whose parents are above the average morally, mentally and physically, and discourage of the propagation of the unfit. Thus replacing the cruel and anti-social methods of natural selection by intelligent eugenic selection; and thus also leading to almost incredible improvements in the

(Continued at foot of Col. 3.)

## STORM BATTERS SYDNEY

Sydney, Jan. 7.

Sydney's eastern suburbs received another thunderstorm battering last night when heavy damage was done to property, particularly to homes whose roofs had been broken in with a heavy hail storm on New Year's Day.

Many householders were flooded out and obliged to seek refuge with neighbours. Tram and trolley bus services were disrupted through overhead wires collapsing.—Reuter.

framework and capacity of every human being alive.

Special education and healthy surroundings will make people physically stronger and more intelligent. But their offspring will not on that account inherit greater strength or intelligence. A man may undergo continuous intensive physical exercise and athletic games. But this exercise will not of itself affect the physique of his children. In other words, acquired characters are not inherited.

Children do not exactly resemble their parents. Each is a new blend of mixtures of inherited parental characters. However considerable range of variation in the new generation, chiefly the result of the recombination of parental genes, or chromosomes as it is called. The slight differences in the genes of the parents, however, are the cause of the variation in the offspring.

It is this variability in the offspring, owing to the remingling of the characters of the two parents and to other causes. This variability is beneficial when it leads to upward evolution. But only if breeding takes place from the best modifications.

This is secured in nature by the killing off of the more numerous imperfect variations. Does any way lead out of this impasse? Yes, of course. We can encourage the number of children whose parents are above the average morally, mentally and physically, and discourage of the propagation of the unfit. Thus replacing the cruel and anti-social methods of natural selection by intelligent eugenic selection; and thus also leading to almost incredible improvements in the

(Continued at foot of Col. 3.)

## EMIL LANDAU'S STORY OF TORTURES

Recounting the tortures which had been received by him and his wife at the hands of the Japanese, Mr. Emil Landau, of the Parisien Grill, in his statement which was read out at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Noma, said that when the Japanese searched his house and returned with I.O.s from the British Government, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Messrs. Williamson & Co., they became much more vindictive towards him and would not believe anything he said.

Mr. A. K. Omar, Supervisor, Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., testified regarding the execution of Chinese at Stanley.

An application by Defence Counsel to call a witness for the defence who is shortly being repatriated, was not granted. The President intimated that arrangements should be made for the witness to be held back.

Lau Chung Yiu, of the General Post Office, who was detained at Victoria Gaol from April 12, 1944, until the end of July 1944, said that he was forced to act as an interpreter at interrogations of a Lieut. Shrigley. On the first occasion, Shrigley was interrogated from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. During the interrogation, Shrigley was tied to a ladder and given the water torture throughout the afternoon and beaten with a leather strap. He was again questioned and given the water torture about a week later.

Shrigley was in a very poor state after this interrogation and torture. As he walked very slowly back to his cell, he told Lau that he could not bear it and would die.

At about 10 o'clock, next morning, Lau said he heard the sound of a dull thud outside his cell, and saw the body of a man on the floor.

The Formosan interpreter came to Lau's cell and called him out to take a last statement from Shrigley, who had thrown himself from the third floor of the building.

At that time, Shrigley was already unconscious. He was moved to an open yard and Dr. Ramler was sent for to try and save his life. When Dr. Ramler arrived, he gave Shrigley an injection, but said the case was hopeless.

"Humbag"

At about 11 a.m. a Japanese doctor pronounced Shrigley as dead.

A Gendarme by the name of Marino was present when Shrigley died. He kicked the body of Shrigley and said "humbag."

Tan Chai, who was recalled for cross-examination, said that he had worked together with the six policemen, who died at Victoria Gaol, prior to the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. They had told him they were arrested at Fanling Station while attempting to get through to the British Consul in Waichow, from whom they intended to collect their pay.

Chang Mo Ching said that her husband, Ng Ying Chey, was arrested on April 13, 1944. When she next saw him, he was in the former Civil Hospital. His condition was such that she could hardly recognize him. He could not speak or move. When she asked a Gendarme for permission to take her six children to see their father, whom she knew was going to die, permission was refused. Her husband died subsequently.

When asked by Major McGregor how she knew the man in question was a Gendarme, witness said that: "You must understand that at that time no one dared to gaze at a Japanese face."

The next witness, Dr. K. W. Chau, said that after paying a visit to the Medical Department on Feb. 10, 1943, he was taken away by a Japanese Gendarme Officer and a Formosan. He was shoved in a car, a piece of cloth placed over his head and he was pushed down on the floor of the car. "I was apparently abducted," said Dr. Chau.

H.K.V.D.C. Man's Evidence

The next thing he knew was that he was at Central Police Station. Here, he was interrogated regarding the whereabouts of a Dr. Suen, who had left the Colony. Dr. Chau said that when he told the Japanese he did not know anything about Dr. Suen, he was called a "liar," tied up and given the aeroplane torture. While hung up, he was beaten about the face with a leather strap.

Dr. Chau said that he was also given the water torture.

Cheung and C. J. Roe, Constables A. V. Gregory and Lt. Cdr. R. C. T. Hockridge, The Chairman, Lt. Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, announced that there would be no meeting next Tuesday on account of the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

## DUSSELDORF FIRE

Herford, Jan. 6.

Fire broke out today among piles of paper in the basement of a steel house in Dusseldorf, British Military Headquarters for the Ruhr announced.

The fire was soon under control and caused little damage, but the incident is being investigated.—Reuter.

well, but he had not had anything to do with plotting or espionage. Landau said that the Japanese then searched his house and returned with I.O.s for \$10,000 from the British Government through Dr. Selwyn Clarke, from Butterfield & Swire for \$2,500 and from Williamson & Co., for \$40,000. Most of the money had been sent in by Mr. Hyde of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to people in Stanley. After this, the Japanese were much more vindictive towards him and would not believe anything he said.

## Wife Tortured

Torture really started in earnest, said Landau. He was completely starved for periods of four days, five days and ten days. His hands were tied behind his back and he was subjected to water treatment.

On one occasion, the Japanese arranged for Landau to hear his wife screaming under torture. Then later they brought her out in front of him partly dressed and subjected her to water treatment. His wife fainted and then they stopped.

On another occasion his wife was brought out with wrists tied behind her back and he was asked to hoist her up to a pipe. He refused.

His wife was released on July 18, 1944. Landau said he was not subjected to any more torturing after that date.

On Aug. 18, he was taken to Stanley Gaol for trial which took place on Oct. 28. In the meantime, he was confined to his cell and had to sit cross-legged on his bedboard facing the wall all the time.

At his trial, Landau said he was asked one question only—"Had he sent money for espionage purposes?" He replied "No." The trial lasted less than four minutes in all and he was sentenced to five years.

He was later told that the sentence had been reduced to three years.

At the time of the capitulation, Landau said he was serving his sentence.

Mr. A. K. Omar was then called and said he was arrested by the Japanese Gendarmes in 1943 at Pokfulam. He was taken to Central Police Station, where he was kept for three and a half months.

He was interrogated at least four or five times.

When he first arrived at the Central Police Station, he was given a whipping, which was followed by aeroplane and water tortures.

Omar said that he was blindfolded and taken out of his cell at dawn one morning. He was placed on a truck with several others.

On reaching Stanley and after the bandage had been taken from his eyes, Omar saw four Chinese men, a Chinese woman and a small boy about 14 years of age. The whole party was then marched to the sea front. When they reached this spot, the Japanese who was carrying a big sword asked one of the Chinese to stand on a rock. Before the Chinese knew what was happening, the Japanese had chopped his head off. The second Chinese who was asked to mount the rock refused to move and was bayoneted by the Japanese. Another of the Chinese present awaiting his turn told the man that since he had to die in any event, it would be better to stand up and face it. The man then mounted the rock and was executed. This man was in a kneeling position as his head was chopped off. Omar said that he closed his eyes on the scene. The other Chinese, including the woman and small boy, were similarly executed.

When Omar's turn came, the Japanese said that as he was an Indian, they would not execute him if he would confess, but would send him to Camp with the British until the end of the war. Omar was told that if he refused, he would have to follow the others.

Cross-examined, Omar said that he was released from internment by the Japanese. Omar said that as an expression of their appreciation for what had been done for them, those released asked the Japanese to furnish an anti-aircraft gun so that an Ack-Ack Company might be formed.

On the President enquiring of Defence Counsel how long his questioning would take, the latter replied that he would take at least 50 minutes with this witness, as he considered him to be one of the most important in the case.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

## How The Buffs Got Their Name

When the Regimental Colours of the Buffs were recently marched off the troopship 'Dilwara' and received in Hong Kong, it was not the first occasion on which this regiment has visited the Colony. Thirty-six years ago the Regiment arrived in Hong Kong to form part of the British garrison forces stationed here in the year 1911.

The Royal East Kent Regiment, to give them their full title, is one of the oldest regiments in the British Army and not the least interesting among points in their history, is the origin of the term 'The Buffs'. In the seventeenth century, when it was customary to call units after the name of their colonels, considerable confusion arose from two regiments each serving under a colonel of the name of Howard in the same brigade. On an occasion when an order was in doubt as to which regiment he was to deliver his order, an enterprising officer remarked: "This is meant for the Buff Howards!" indicating them by the colour of their equipment. The name persisted, and later, when the colonel's name was no longer used, the Regt. became known simply as The Buffs. The other unit, which in those days were green facings, subsequently became called the Green Howards.

**Proudest Day**  
The Regt. was originally raised from the Trained Bands of London and this gives it the honour of being one of the few regiments permitted to march through the City of London with bayonets fixed and colours flying. The unit had the title of Royal conferred on it in 1936, but its associations with the King date back to the seventeenth century when the monarchy allowed the Welsh Dragon, which forms their cap badge, to be copied from the Royal Coat of Arms. The proudest day of the year for the units is May 16 which they celebrate as their regimental day in honour of the battle of Albuera in the Peninsula war in 1811. On that day of bitter fighting the Colours were saved by the action of an officer, who, severely wounded and lying among the dead, wrapped them around his body where they escaped detection by the French until a British regiment found him.

The 2nd Bn. went to France in 1940 and subsequently fought in the North African campaign as part of a Buffs Brigade, formed entirely from three battalions of the Regt. It then joined the 1st Bn. and while serving there, had the distinction of providing the Guard of Honour for the meeting of Winston Churchill and Stalin at their historic conference at Teheran. In December 1944 the bn. moved to India and then to Burma, to join 36 Div. which was under the command of Gen. Festing. At the Japanese capitulation, they sailed for Singapore, as part of the British 2nd Div. but they were no sooner settled there than they were called upon to move again. They then served in Java. There they operated with 5 Indian Div. in the defence of Sourabaya. In the summer of this year they returned to Singapore.

**Danes In Ranks**  
There are with the unit at present some hundred Danish volunteers who have enlisted of their own will in the British Army. During the war, the regiment, by reason of its ties with the King of Denmark, who is its Colonel in Chief, accepted

into its battalions a number of volunteers who had escaped from occupied Denmark and wished to serve with the British Forces. One of these men was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the European campaign. Some of the present volunteers are former members of the Danish underground movement, and all have signed on with the British Army for a maximum of three years.

The bn. is quartered at Lyman Barracks and at Murray Barracks with headquarters at the latter.

**WEDDING**  
Mrs. Daniel H. Lam, undergraduate of the University of the Philippines, Manila, son of Mr. Lam Chi Fung, well-known local Swatow merchant of the firm Sze Wai & Co., is to wed Miss Juanita Dec, undergraduate of the St. Thomas University, Manila, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Dec C. Chuan, patriotic timber king and formerly Chairman of the Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The wedding will take place on 11th January, 1947 at St. John's Cathedral.

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If you are interested in acquiring command of good English for business, professional and social purposes, you are invited to apply for a copy of "Word Mastery," issued by the Regent Institute.

This informative booklet describes the Institute's world-famous Postal Course in Effective English. The tuition is in English. You can make noticeable improvement within a few hours. It is highly recommended as providing the best means of enabling ambitious men and women to develop the power of ready and attractive expression and to avoid errors in speech and writing. The small fee I had to pay for the Course is the best investment I have ever made," writes a student. Among the subjects covered by the booklet are the following:

What Good English Means to You.  
The Power of Words.  
You are Judged by the Way You Speak and Write.  
Beware of Pitfalls.  
Can You Write a Good Letter?  
Better English—Better Pay.  
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Gaining Self-Confidence.  
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Decide at once that you will rid yourself of the handicap that poor English imposes. The study requires but little time, and the moderate fee puts this unique course within the reach of everyone. All correspondence is confidential.

Send today for a free copy of "Word Mastery" (the prospectus of the Effective English Course). Applications should be addressed to The Regent Institute (Dept. 476), Palace Gate, London, W8, England.

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## FAN LING SERVICES HUNT CLUB

The ponies raced by the H.K. Services Race Club will shortly be disposed of, and it is proposed, if there is sufficient support, to form a Fan Ling Services Hunt Club for service personnel and their families, possibly with a percentage of membership reserved for civilians. Shortage of Funds is the main disadvantage and it is therefore requested that all those interested will write to Capt. A.W.C. Pearn, R.M., 42 Commando (Lt.), Royal Marines, Fan Ling by 15th Jan. 1947 stating if they would be prepared to pay a subscription of either (a) H.K. \$30.00 or (b) H.K. \$50.00 per six months. Letters should also state whether it is considered that H.K. \$2.00 per hour for hacking and H.K. \$5.00 for paper-chases is too expensive. Facilities open to members will be hacking in good riding country, paper-chases and possibly point-to-points. Membership will be very strictly limited due to the shortage of ponies. It is stressed that this club in no way intends to function in opposition to the civilian Hunt Club, but merely as a substitute in the interim period as was the H.K. Services Race Club merely a temporary substitute for the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

A. W. C. PEARN,  
Capt. R.M.,  
Assistant Secretary,  
H.K.S.R.C.

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ESTIMATES GIVEN AND  
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# TOKUNAGA ON JAPS' BUSHIDO SPIRIT

Cross-examination of Colonel Tokunaga Isao, Commandant of POW Camps during the Japanese occupation, commenced yesterday morning before No. 5 War Crimes Court with an inquiry by the Prosecuting Officer, Major G. B. Puddicombe, K.C., into the meaning of bushido.

"Bushido is something more than philosophy, religion or the spirit of the soldier," Tokunaga explained. "It is difficult to explain. It is bushido. It is something that can be compared to English gentleness and the chivalry of the knight."

Major Puddicombe: How does "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" come into bushido? Does bushido consider a man dishonoured if he tells lies?—He would be considered dishonoured.

Was your undertaking to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth undertaken in the spirit of bushido or did you make a mental reservation?—That is correct.

You told us, Colonel, you made a report to Tokyo in 1942 explaining the escape of four Canadian prisoners from North Point Camp—I remember.

"Circumstances" Do you consider it was more honourable under the bushido code to be honest and tell the truth or to save face by lying? At the time there were circumstances.

Let's get a straight answer. Do you consider it better to save face to be honest?—I did the only possible thing.

Now, Colonel, I want an answer—not a speech, from you?—I thought it was the best thing to do. I told you that later I was ashamed.

You consider that falsehood is justified in order to save face?—Yes. It is wrong.

Am I to understand that telling a falsehood in order to save face is something very great.

Then, am I to understand that sometimes in reply to your Counsel you were saving face and not telling the truth?—My evidence in the affidavit is wrong, but I never told a falsehood in answer to a question put to me by my defence.

Will you tell the Court how they can be assured of that inasmuch you did not hesitate to tell a falsehood to your own Government?—Concerning the false report I sent to the Japanese Government, it was not under oath.

Remember a story you gave to Capt. Collinson concerning this escape, undertaking to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?—I remember giving a statement, but I did not take an oath.

You made a solemn declaration, didn't you?—I did not.

A Signature Will you look at the signature on this document and tell me if it is yours or not?—This is my signature.

How does the solemn declaration you gave then differ from the one you gave in this Court?—At that time I heard there was no necessity for me to make a solemn declaration. The statements are not correct and I stated under oath in this Court that they are not. I do not see why I should be interrogated further about it.

When you made the statement to Tokyo, how was the face of the Camp endangered? Did the Camp lose face because the prisoners escaped?—Frequently there were escapes and it was

## Readers' Letters

H.K.V.D.C. Grouse

Sir,—With further reference to correspondence in your paper regarding Hong Kong Volunteer grievances, it has occurred to me that it may be very useful if these grievances do not go beyond the Hong Kong Government.

The Hong Kong Volunteer problem is, of course, the Government's responsibility. It does not seem difficult, as a decision, what ever it may be, affects one, and only one unit. I can't imagine the War Office turning down a reasonable and a properly made recommendation by the Government, can you?

Good luck to the Volunteers, I think they are much better off with their Association to represent their views, whilst we poor fellows, chime up and carry on, there's not to reason why.

CHEESED OFF.

## Canteen Girls

Sir,—We would like to express publicly our gratitude and appreciation to the girls of the Mobile Canteens and the male staff of the Mobile Cinemas.

Their regular visits are the high lights of an otherwise plain day on the frontier posts and the cheerfulness and friendliness of the girls of the Mobile Canteens does a lot for the boys up here. Each visit of theirs seems to bring even closer the day when we shall each return to our own homes.

All we are able to do in return is to give them our heartfelt thanks and sincere best wishes for all happiness and good will in 1947.

SHA TAU KOK

## Money Mart

Both gold and silver fluctuated heavily on the money market yesterday. Gold continued its upward trend of the previous day, touching \$240 a troy ounce at 10.25, towards the close the market was quiet at \$235.

Platinum, opening at \$13.50 per 100, climbed to \$14.12. Then it started to drop and did not stop till it touched \$13.56, from which point it started to rally closing at \$13.20.

Chinese National Currency opened at 72 cents for futures and 68 cents for spot for CNY 100 and closed at 67 cents and 64 cents respectively.

U.S. dollars appreciated to 34.50 buyers. Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$14.50 and \$12.50 respectively.

## Shai Exchange

Quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:

	Buying	Selling
Gold per ounce	345.000	361.000
U.S. Dollar	6.150	6.250
Hong Kong Dollar	1.150	1.200
Closing:		
Gold per ounce	350.000	352.000
U.S. Dollar	6.200	6.400
Hong Kong Dollar	1.150	1.200

## SYED CASE

Constable Ramzan Syed, of the Emergency Unit appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon on the charge of assaulting a hawker at Yau Ma Tei on October 16.

Defendant who is represented by Mr. A. C. Arculli pleaded not guilty and the hearing was fixed for January 29.

ment of POWs. Major Puddicombe asked that a copy of these regulations be produced. Tokunaga's defence counsel, Mr. Fujita said that a translation would be available this morning and an adjournment was granted to 10 a.m. today.

## In Gao Long Enough

Remarking that in view of the evidence and that he thought the prisoner had been in jail custody long enough, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Paines Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday sentenced Yau Kiu-kong, 37, to one day's simple imprisonment for collaborating with the Japanese during the war.

Law who had been in jail custody for 14 months, was unanimously found guilty by the jury on three counts of doing acts with intent to assist the enemy contrary to the 1940 Defence Regulations.

Whilst a Kensa in the Japanese Gendarmerie, accused was alleged to have taken part in the arrest of four Chinese suspected of being guerrillas or spies on Aug. 11, 1942.

Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, assisted by Inspector J. Bradley of the Special Branch, appeared for the Crown. Accused was not legally represented.

## SINO-BRITISH CLUB

Professor K. P. Chen, O.B.E., who was awarded the O.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List, is delivering a talk to members of the Sino-British Club on Chinese calligraphy at St. John's Hall at 5.30 p.m. tonight.

Professor B. J. Sloss will open the meeting by a speech of congratulation to Professor Chen. He will be supported by Dr. Selwyn-Clarke.

## DUMPS FOR DEBRIS IN HONG KONG & KOWLOON

Free permits to dump building debris and other approved material at the additional authorised Government dumps, stated below will be issued by the Public Works Department viz.

- (1) Hung Hom Bay south of Government Broadcasting Station.
- (2) East of Upper Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tsai.

All persons wishing to dispose of debris are requested to apply to the Executive Engineer in charge of Port Works, St. George's Building, in respect of (1) and to Executive Engineer in charge of Roads, Lower Albert Road in respect of (2).

Persons found dumping in unauthorised places will in future be prosecuted.

V. KENNIF, Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

## HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Limited, accommodation is still available for Burns Dinner and members who wish to invite additional guests are requested to advise the undersigned on or before Tuesday, 14th instant.

D. S. ROBE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

## NOTICE

China National Aviation Corporation hereby announces that when, in case of emergency during flight occasioned by mechanical trouble of aircraft or extremely bad weather or some other insurmountable causes, it is found necessary to jettison cargo and baggage aboard for the purpose of reducing plane load to ensure the safety of passengers, this Corporation shall not be held responsible for any loss of cargo and baggage thus jettisoned. This is so dealt with in accordance with the first Article of the "Provisional Regulations Governing the Liability of An Aviation Company for loss of or damage to cargo or baggage Accepted for Transportation" as promulgated by the Chinese Ministry of Communications on September 1st 1942.

To avoid any such losses under the above circumstances, the consignor is advised to arrange insurance on the cargo of his own behalf before it is handed over to this Corporation for transportation in accordance with Article 14 of this Corporation's Regulations Governing Air Express.

## Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Broomfield, French, Bank Bldg. A.E.F. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31897.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instruction from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1947, at:—

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT,

246 LOTS OF VALUABLE GOODS comprising:—

STORIED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. LTD'S No. 30 GOWDOWN, TSM SHA TSUI, KOWLOON.

Tin Strips and Plates; Soda; Polishing Powder; Bleaching Powder; Dyes; Chemicals; Tobacco Leaf; Electric Fan Blades and Shafts; Foreign Paper; Gunny Bags; Plywood; Cable and Wire; Rubber and Canvas; Balting; Rubber Tubes and Rings; Telephone Wire; Insulated Rubber Wire with Plugs; Cotton Covered Wire; Steel Hoops; Metal Reflectors; Transformers; Battery Plates; Radjo Parts; Galvanized Iron Wire; Salt; Rubber Garden; Steam and Suction Hoses; Picks with Handles; Iron Hammer Heads and Wooden Hammer Handles; Glass Aerial Insulators; Brass and Aluminium Sheets; Lorry Tyres; Cotton Bed Spreads; "Singer" Sewing Machines, complete; Metal Ingots and Aluminium Bars; Chinese Medicine; Life Jackets; Buffin Soap; Epsom Salts; Cabinets and Cabinet Shelves; Etc.

## IN-THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

## PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of Mary Ann Spradbery late of 53 Talpo Road Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, Married Woman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 30th day of January 1947.

All Creditors and others are accordingly, hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 6th day of January, 1947.

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Administrators of the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Hongkong.

STORIED AT HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. LTD'S "E" GODOWN, TSM SHA TSUI, KOWLOON.

Timber Fittings.

STORIED AT No. 22, PAK YUNG STREET, GROUND FLOOR, KOWLOON.

Iron Rails.

STORIED AT WING ON No. 1 GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Samples; Wood, wooden Ladders and Wooden Cases; Packing Machine; Empty Drums; Seals; Scales.

STORIED AT WING ON Nos. 2/4 GODOWNS, WEST POINT.

Boot Polish.

STORIED AT WING ON No. 1 GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Samples; Wood, wooden Ladders and Wooden Cases; Packing Machine; Empty Drums; Seals; Scales.

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Boot Polish.

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP ON THE HONG KONG DERBY

Notice to Members

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will CLOSE AT 5.30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 13th January, 1947.

The DRAW will be held at the Race Course at NOON on Tuesday, 14th January, 1947.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

## MISSION

Rev. Andrew Gih is preaching at Emmanuel Church, 218 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Sundays Jan. 6th & 12th, at 11.30 a.m. Monday Jan. 6th to Saturday Jan. 11th at 8 a.m. Also on Sundays, 6th & 12th, at 6.30 p.m. in the Baptist Church, Hillwood Road, in cooperation with Rev. W. A. L. Hutchison, R.A.F.

STORIED AT KIN LEE GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Chinaaware; Cruet Stands; Iron Chest.

STORIED AT SUI BUN FOR GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Strawboard; Wooden Ware and Trunks; Trays and Cups; Glass Bottles; Bamboo Ware; Clothing; Shoes; Carpets; Chinese Medicine; Torchlights; Powder; Dyes; Rubber Seraf; House-Hold Effects; Lemon Cream; Face Powder; Tiles; Books; Trunk Stands; Magazines; Scrap Iron; Etc.

STORIED AT CHINA PROVIDENT'S Nos. 22/24 GODOWNS, WEST POINT.

Spirit of Wine; Wine; Empty Tins.

STORIED AT GARDEN ROAD GARAGE, GARDEN ROAD.

Rubber Tyres.

The Abovementioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 7th and 8th January, 1947, between 10 a.m. and noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at the Service Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1947.

STORIED AT WING ON No. 1 GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Samples; Wood, wooden Ladders and Wooden Cases; Packing Machine; Empty Drums; Seals; Scales.

STORIED AT WING ON Nos. 2/4 GODOWNS, WEST POINT.

Boot Polish.

STORIED AT WING ON No. 1 GODOWN, WEST POINT.

Samples; Wood, wooden Ladders and Wooden Cases; Packing Machine; Empty Drums; Seals; Scales.

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## WANTED KNOWN

BUYING, Selling & Exchange—All brand-new or second-hand Cameras, Binoculars, Watches, Fountain-Pen, Lighters, Cigarette-Cases, etc. And repair works of all kinds. Ah Kong Store—Stanley St. (opposite King's Theatre-Front Stalls).

## POSITION VACANT

Applications are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed in the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th Floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

## FOR SALE

CODE-BOOK ACME Commodity Phrase sale \$180.00 brand new. Phone 30381, c/o room 321, Mr. Waung every morning.

## HONG KONG SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor has graciously consented to open the Council's new Centre in Nathan Road Kowloon, on Wednesday, 8th January, at 4.30 p.m. Members of the public who are interested in welfare work are cordially invited to attend. The Centre is situated behind the Infant Welfare Clinic, Nathan Road, and the entrance is approached by the road leading to the Royal Observatory.

## LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers. Pedder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN 67 QUEEN'S ROAD C

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Sealed Tenders in Duplicate will be received at the Office of the Custodian of Property until 12 noon on Friday, 10th January, 1947, for the purchase of the following unclaimed property.

Tenders should be clearly marked: "Tenders for ....."

ITEM NO.	LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION	GODOWN
1	45/1432	2 cases	HK. & Kowloon Wharf, 30/31
2	49/1418	1 case	do
3	45/6506	10 cases	Sui Bun For West Point
4	45/9530-32	1 drum	do
5	46/4069	21 cases	HK. & Kowloon Wharf, 30/31
6	45/10542	1 case	Sui Bun For West Point
7	45/9115	2 cases	do
8	45/2508-11	11	do
9	46/2509	2 pieces	Mackies Wharf
10	46/2550	2	I.K. Ma Tau Wei Road, Kowloon
11	46/1391	8	do
12	46/615	2 coils	do
13	46/2187	1 coil	do
14	46/2430	3 coils	do
15	46/2340	3 drums	do
16	46/2226	4 coils	do
17	46/2487	2 pieces	do
18	46/2508	2	do
19	46/812	1 crate	do
20	46/813	10 pieces	do
21	46/850	4 cases	do
22	46/246	1 case	do
23	46/3094	1 lot	do
24	46/2500	3 crates	do
25	45/10520	1 case	do
26	45/7042	2 cases	do
27	45/10183	6 pieces	do
28	45/10183	11 cases	do
29	45/10183	150 baskets	do
30	45/10183	7 cases	do
31	45/10183	1 case	do
32	45/10183	1	do
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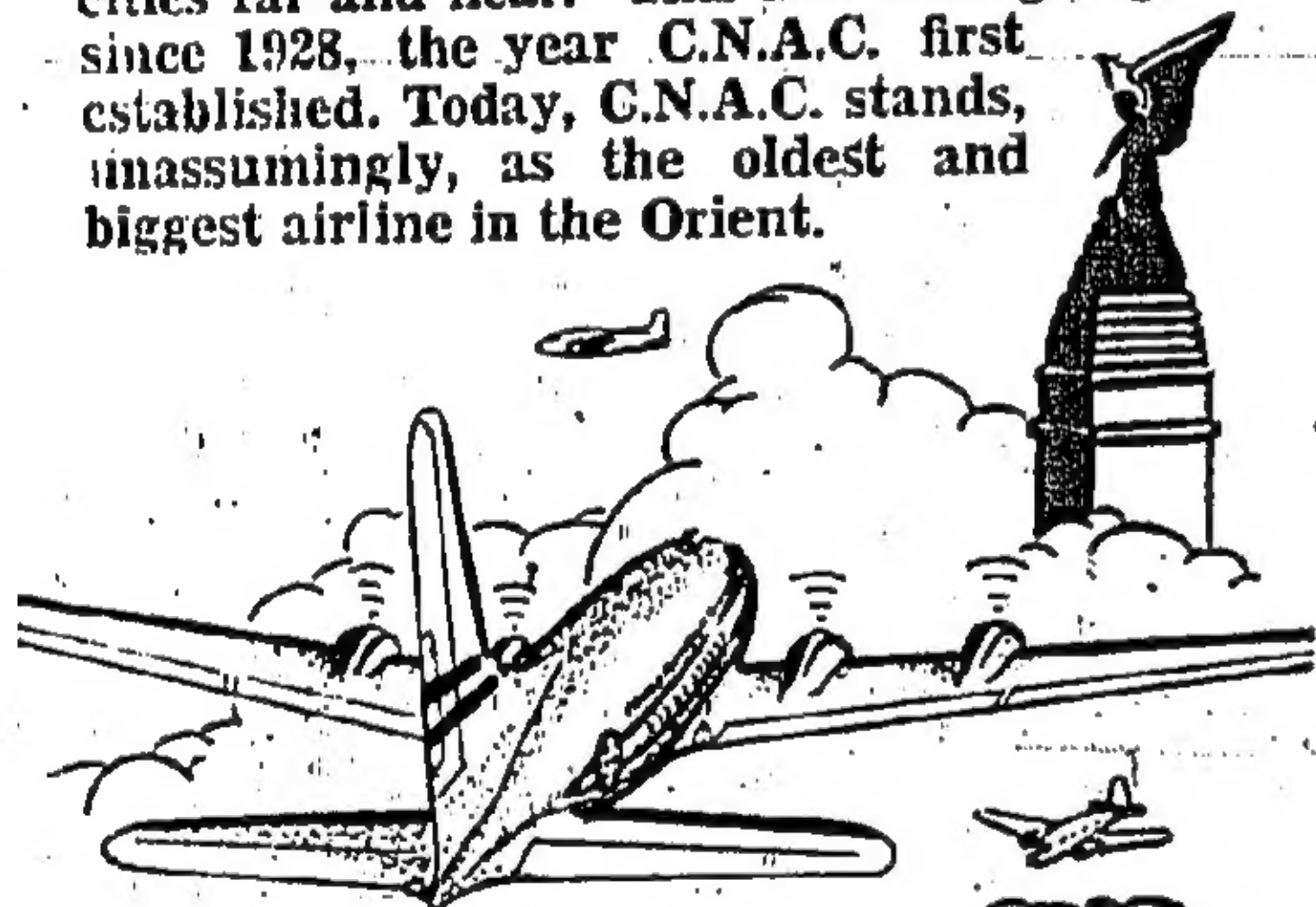
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## MARRIAGE

LAM-DEE. The wedding of Mr. Daniel H. Lam, son of Mr. & Mrs. Lam Chi-fung of Hong Kong and Miss Juanita Dee, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Dee C. Chuan of Manila, will take place at the St. John's Cathedral with Rev. N. V. Halward officiating on January 11th, 1947 at 2 p.m. Reception will be held at the Hongkong Hotel after the ceremony.

## CONGRESS RELENTS

Though conceded with a very face, Congress acceptance of the British Government's interpretation of the Cabinet Mission's proposals for the procedure of the Constituent Assembly moves India closer to a conciliatory solution of communal conflicts. The points at issue may have seemed of slight matter to an outside observer. To the Moslems of India they represented their one chance, apart from force, of securing freedom from Hindu rule. On the varied readings of the vital clauses the British Cabinet held that the Moslems were right, and the Congress Party wrong. Had the Congress Party rejected that interpretation after the return of Pandit Nehru to India, the Moslem League could not have been represented in the Constituent Assembly. The task of mediation or of obtaining the participation and co-operation of all parties in the Constituent Assembly, has been rendered peculiarly difficult but now that Congress has modified its attitude the way should be clear for Moslem cooperation in framing the new constitution. Behind their objections throughout has been the fear that the Moslems may, as a minority, be for all time reduced to subservience under Hindu rule. The answer is that the Cabinet Mission plan, now accepted with the meaning attached to it by its authors, removes any such dread. Much, however, will still turn upon the spirit that animates the Constituent Assembly. Pandit Nehru has said that in his conception what must be sought is "equal freedom and equal opportunity for every one of the 400,000,000 of India." Pursuit of that ideal, if shown in the meetings of the Assembly, would leave the Moslems no excuse for abstention. Without their presence when the work of constitution-making is undertaken, the Assembly would be still-born, for it is inconceivable that Moslems would accept, for their majority provinces, Constitutions that they had had no hand in framing. Nor, as the British Government statement made clear, would they be asked to do anything of the kind. It rests with the Congress Party leaders, therefore, to show that the fears of the Moslems are unfounded, and that communal differences are not incompatible with the maintenance of the unity that British administration has given India. Should the guidance offered in London be rejected no settlement of Indian differences could be found but in the acceptance of Pakistan.

That solution would widen the gulf between Hindu and Moslem, destroy India as a nation, and be of grave economic disadvantage to the Moslems themselves. It could only be endorsed by the British Parliament and people after clear demonstration that every approach to conciliation had failed in India itself.

**Four Distinct Steps**  
This year's work has followed a brilliantly-etched blueprint. There have been four distinct steps; at least, they are now becoming clearly distinct.

First: It obtained constitutional powers. The weakness and fall of the Labour Government in 1931 were due to the fact that when it was faced with a crisis situation, in which emergency measures were imperative, it discovered that it had not been vested in advance, with the over-riding authority—the incontrovertible power over all the State potential—that was needed for extraordinary action could be taken.

Faced with a situation akin, in its emergency character, to war, it had no wartime emergency powers.

Significance attaches to the fact that the first Act passed by the present Government was the Services and Supplies (emergency) Act, which continued in peace the previous government's wartime authority. Second: It secured financial power. In the old plutocracy the ultimate seat of authority was sited in the City, not in Downing Street.

Britain went on the gold standard; came off it, raised prices, depressed wages, inflated money-values, forced up the cost of living, created artificial shortages and real unemployment, not at the dicta of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, but Mr. Montagu Norman, the governor of the Bank of England.

**The Dummies**  
Finance was the master; finance made war and postponed peace; finance put its dummies into Downing St. and a mile away in the City of London, pulled the strings which jerked the dummies into the motions of "democratic action."

Armed with constitutional powers, the present Government immediately dethroned finance. It made the Bank of England, England's bank. Never again can a Montagu Norman press a bell-button and the Prime Minister answer, "Did you ring, sir?"

# BRITAIN IN REVOLUTION

Looking back over this year of Labour Government, the outlines of the picture reveal a major design—the design of revolution.

Dipping his pen in the inkpot of fact, the historian will record that the British Social Revolution began during the 1946-46 period.

There is now established the fact that all revolutions will have to take one of two forms—the so-called Russian form, dating from the French Revolution, when social change was calculated in terms of corpses, and the British form, when it is achieved by consent of those who, under the Russian-French form, would be the corpses.

Revolution has come to Britain in the British way: constitutionally, gentlemanly. That is the salient feature of the political year that has just ended.

Basically, this is a fundamentally different Britain from that which existed before.

In the past new Governments, with new policies, have scraped away the top-soil of the economic acreage without in the least disturbing that underneath where the seeds were, as usual, germinating.

## Digging Deep

This time a Government has come to power that has dug deep; has turned the soil right over; has got clean down to the basic material; has exterminated the old seeds and planted anew.

Not only is this an entirely different Britain; it is a Britain that cannot be returned to the old pattern at any time in any future. It is changed fundamentally and changed finally.

Up to a year ago, the political system here was that of a plutocracy—it was democracy insofar as democracy contributed to and did not interfere with the privilege of wealth. Now it is a social-democracy—its democratic character is based in the well-being of the community, whether they be wealthy or under-wealthy.

That is not to say that Britain is now a socialist country. It is not. Socialism is not the political philosophy expressed in the Government's legislation. Nor does this Government's legislation deny the Socialist philosophy. What this Government has done by its legislation to date is exactly opposite to what the legislation of all previous Governments had done—it has cleared the path to Socialism; it is the Pathfinder Government.

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Third: The introduction of social reforms. There is a wide gulf between social reforms and Socialism; but this Government is not going to hold up one until it has built a bridge to the other.

Fourth: In order to bring the national resources into the service of the nation and ensure that they are developed to their utmost, certain basic industries have been, or are being, brought into public ownership. Coal has been nationalised. Civil aviation has been nationalised. Electricity and gas are the next to be nationalised. Next year all forms of transport will be unified and nationalised. So will the iron and steel industries.

## Monty In Moscow

MOSCOW, JAN. 6. FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY OPENED HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA, WITH AN EXPRESSION OF HOPE FOR THE GROWTH OF "MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR RELATIONSHIPS FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF US ALL."

Marshal Montgomery arrived by plane and landed to a rousing welcome in a swirling snowstorm. He was met by Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky, Soviet Chief of Staff.

It was understood Lord Montgomery brought Marshal Vassilevsky a case of Scotch whisky, "Britain Delivers the Goods." Marshal Montgomery read a statement in English, saying in part: "I come to Russia as a soldier. I want to pay my respects to the Soviet Army—that mighty army which played such a big part in the victory of the Allies over the Axis in the late war... the nation which suffered most severely was Russia and her people did not complain... I want to establish friendly contact with the Soviet Army." United Press.

## British Claims Against Siam

Bangkok, Jan. 6. An agreement was signed today establishing a six-man commission to adjudicate the British Commonwealth war damage claims against Siam.

The agreement was signed by Siam, Britain, Australia and India and the commission comprises three Siamese members and one representative from each of the other three countries. It is understood that in the event of a tie in voting at the meetings of the commission the vote of the British Commonwealth members will be decisive.—Reuter.

## What Makes A Film Great?

If only my manners would let me, how happily I would take part in other people's conversations! I dabble myself with the brilliance of remarks that can never be made. My special mental torture last week was caused by two

By HELEN FLETCHER

handsome and well-tailored young men who sat in front of me in a bus and held forth about film critics.

"Something should be done about them. They hate everything," said one. "It's not what they hate," said the other. "It's what they like. Why do they hate great pictures and go mad about second best films?"

It was maddening not being able to answer because I think I know what he meant.

By great pictures he meant films with stars whose fame brings queues to Broadway and Leicester-square; by second best pictures he meant films without stars which may never reach Broadway or Leicester-square.

## Charming Picture

I have seen one this week at the Tally in Charing Cross-road. It's French and it's called "A CAGE OF NIGHTINGALES," with Micheline Franklin.

Mr. Rank's new Gaumont French organisation are making an English sound track, and when it's finished this charming film is to be shown all over the country.

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I suppose the little red light tells you when you're on the beam!"

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

### "COMPENSATED" SUIT BID

"COMPENSATED" bid was an expression introduced into the game by the brilliant old timer Wilbur C. Whitehead away back in the days of auction. That pioneer among all thorough bridge analysts pointed out that a round bid depended mainly on two factors. One is the high-card strength of the entire hand, regardless of where the honors were located. The other is the number of cards in the suit, regardless of how high or how low. In many cases, a "compensated bid" with the high-card strength entirely outside the suit, is better than one in which the honors are located in the bid suit.

S J 7 4 3  
H J 8  
D Q 10 8 2  
C K Q 5  
S A K  
H 5 2  
D A J 9 4 3  
C 10 9 7 3

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)

South	West	North	East
1.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
2.1H	2D	2NT	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
4H	2D	2NT	Pass
3.1H	Pass	4S	

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)

After South takes the spade 2 lead with the A and finesse the diamond Q to the K, how should East figure out the best chance to beat 3-No Trumps?

At Table 3 of the duplicate game, the South player was S. Garton Churchill, of Long Island, a brilliant both as an attorney and as a practical exponent of winning bridge ideas. He is one player who understands the soundness of the "compensated bid" principle advocated by Whitehead, and showed the value of it emphatically by earning a clear top score for his pair on this deal. His truly expert bid of 3-Spades won the deal for himself and his partner, as they lost nothing but three tricks in spades.

Every pair that got into 3-No Trumps was set, some by one trick when only two tricks were collected in spades and some by two tricks, when three were scored in spades plus two tops in diamonds and one in hearts. The 4-Hearts declarers also were set, with three tricks in spades and one in hearts.

Notice that, if North fitted neither hearts nor spades, he could have slid from the 3-Spades into 3-No Trumps, in which Mr. Churchill's clubs would have been very helpful.

### Tomorrow's Problem

S Q 4  
H K J 7  
D A 10 6 5  
C 9 4 2  
S J 10 6 2  
H Q 5 3  
D 7 4 2  
C K 10 5

(Dealer: West. East-West vulnerable.)

After South takes the spade 2 lead with the A and finesse the diamond Q to the K, how should East figure out the best chance to beat 3-No Trumps?

## China's Air Problem

Nanking, Jan. 6. China has appealed to American aviation experts to help in solving the crisis following the series of crashes which has taken more than 100 lives since Christmas.

Both the CNAC and CATC have excellent pilots and equipment but that is only a small part of an overall safety factor and not enough to prevent crashes caused almost entirely by weather.

Experts pointed out that pilots take off at their own discretion without the benefit of proper advice and supervision. Most experienced aviators agree that China needs first foremost a well-trained Government organization for all civilian flights.

They suggest a broad programme for the reformation of the Chinese commercial airways system, including the installation of the latest equipment for weather information, radar approach and emergency fields.—United Press.

Haifa, Jan. 6.

King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan with his suite sailed on board the Turkish President's yacht, *Sova Mona*, this afternoon. He is visiting Turkey.—Reuter.

## BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

I am still wondering what a woman meant who, after looking at a picture in her paper of a whaling ship about to set out, said emphatically, "Now at last there will be more eggs for the Welsh."

Failing a reasonable explanation, this reminds me of Commander Tower's remark, when told that the trade in worn-out horses for Belgium was still going on. "The Belgians don't hunt enough," said Commander Tower.

### City Notes

One aspect of the latest clearing bank statements which has not been noticed is the tendency to include stocks of paper money in the figures of Government borrowing. Large scale borrowing against the issue of Treasury Bills can only temporarily influence the sale of the gilt-edged holdings. But when it is accompanied by a plentiful supply of cheap money, then the demands for funds are naturally dependent on the increase of ordinary bank deposits. This may result in a check on credit expansion, and a cessation of renewals of stock.

### Greedy

There is no doubt that eventually sheer necessity will bring about the conquest of other planets. (From a lecture.)

But before these celestial conquests, the sheer and more pressing necessity of flying to the moon must be dealt with.

### Frightfully Decent Show

The first grandmother to become a billiard-marker is so small that she cannot reach the marking-board. This was only discovered when, at the end of her first session, no scores at all were marked up. "Never mind," said an official, "she is blazing the trail for those taller ones who will come after her."

### Hot From The Dress Shows

The new evening frockette has only one shoulder, and the one sleeve is so long that great pieces can be torn or cut off at table. On the bare shoulder people are wearing a big lobster tatted in crimson. The new Magyar corduroy half-sock, "gored rather than gathered," emphasizes the walk-length jacket. The latest hat is a tiny affair of orchid-pink felt, which is worn under the chin, and straps round the ears with lengths of tawny twine. A little green shirt, worn sideways, and reaching from the side of the neck to the waist, is useful for shopping expeditions. It is worn with a bolero skirt, ribbed, rolled, and hemmed.

### Dr. Rhubarb's Corner

T. K. L. writes: My uncle began, some weeks ago, to use liquorice instead of bootlaces to fasten his boots. We thought he was joking, and laughed. But he became angry, and we sent for a doctor. The doctor said he was quite well, but probably eccentric. What would you advise?

Dr. Rhubarb writes: Start eating your bootlaces. He will think you are eating liquorice, and will then eat his own. Then none of you will have anything to fasten your boots with, and you can all start from scratch.

### The Tiger's Self-Expression

Our attitude to animals should always begin with an attempt to understand their point of view. (Morning paper.)

That is exactly what the man said when the tiger sprang out at him from the undergrowth. "Now I wonder," said the man, "what this intruder really wants. If... But his attempt to understand got no further.

### Mrs. Butter

Mrs. Butter writes: For three years I was a martyr to freckles. Then I took Frecklo, and after the first dose my feet ceased to ache, and have grown out of my slippers. After the second dose I gained 10 lb. in weight, grew four inches, and discarded my spectacles. I am now taking the third dose, and can feel my shoulders itching.

## Airliner Turns Back

Manila, Jan. 7. The PAL airliner from Manila turned back yesterday when two hours out of Shanghai because of fog and rain made landing too dangerous, officials said today.

The plane, carrying a crew and 100 passengers, returned to Manila where it has been grounded until weather conditions in Shanghai permit resumption of the trip. PAL officials pointed out that their ships always carried enough gasoline to permit return to the starting point as a precautionary measure.—United Press.



## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE TO MEMBERS ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1947

13th, 14th and 18th January.

On each day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers for the three days (24 Races—\$48) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets (\$2.00 each) in the Special Cash Sweep on the Hong Kong Derby to be run on the second day, Tuesday, 14th January.

### MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such members to be responsible for all debts, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING (Tel. 27794), WILL CLOSE AT 12 NOON EACH DAY.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable each day at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 28211).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

### PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

### SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any person found interfering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

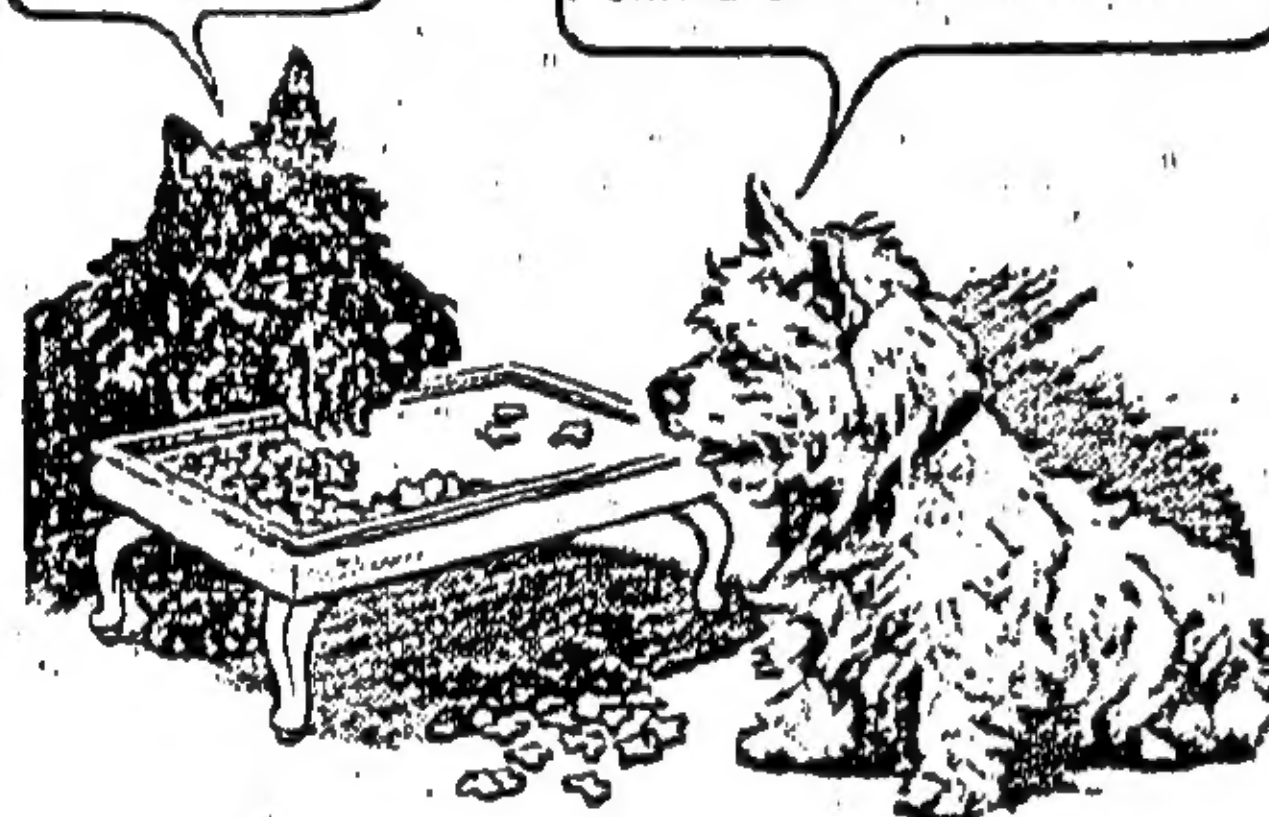
By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

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PUZZLES?"

"WELL, WE'VE A DAILY  
PUZZLE SEEING THAT  
EVERYBODY GETS A FAIR  
SHARE OF 'BLACK & WHITE'."



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# NATIONAL UNITY APPEAL President Truman's Message To Congress Control Of Labour Proposals

Washington, Jan. 6.

President Truman urged a four-point labour legislative programme and stressed the need for a universal army training, when he addressed a joint session of the Senate and Congress today. President Truman, delivering his 6,000 word "State of the Union" message in person to the Republican-dominated Congress, asked for permission to increase the immigration quotas into the United States, called for continued foreign relief and repeated his pleas for unified armed services.

Appealing for two-party co-operation, President Truman said: "The power to mould the future of this nation lies in our hands—yours and mine joined together. If in this year and in the next we can find the right course to take as each issue arises, and if, in spite of all the difficulties, we have the courage and resolution to take that course, then we shall achieve a state of well-being for our people without precedence in our history."

"If we continue to work with other nations of the world earnestly, patiently and wisely we can (granting a will for peace on the part of our neighbours) make a lasting peace for the world."

He pointed out that the present situation in which Congress is controlled by the party in Opposition to the President's party is far from unique. President Truman said: "On some matters Congress and the President have honest differences of opinion, but these differences, however, do not cause material disagreements as to the conduct of the nation. It was the same during the war."

### Common Good

He continued: "Men who differ can still work together sincerely for the common good. We shall be mishaping the nation's safety and destroying our opportunities for progress if we do not settle any disagreements in this spirit without thought of partisan advantages."

With possible harshly restrictive Republican labour legislation in mind President Truman stressed: "We must not adopt a punitive legislation. We must not, in order to punish a few labour leaders, pass vindictive laws which will restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labour. We must not, under stress of emotion, endanger our American freedoms by taking ill-considered action which will lead to results not anticipated or designed."

### Labour Policy

Stating that Government policy towards labour was still based on a principle of collective bargaining, President Truman said: "We must remember in reviewing the record of disputes of 1946 that management shares with labour the responsibility for failure to reach agreements which would have avoided strikes."

"For that reason we must realise that an industrial peace cannot be achieved merely by laws directed against the labour unions."

The President's four-point labour programme proposed: 1. An early enactment of legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and "the use of economic force by either labour or management to decide the issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts."

He proposed legislation to provide machinery whereby unsettled disputes concerning the interpretation of an existing agreement—as in the recent coal

strike—would entitle either party to the "final and binding" arbitration.

### Social Security

2. An extension of the facilities within the Department of Labour for assisting collective bargaining.

3. A broadening of the national programme of social legislation to alleviate the causes of workers' insecurity.

"Congress should consider the extension and broadening of our

social security system, better housing, a comprehensive national health programme and provisions for a minimum wage," the President said.

4. The appointment of a temporary joint commission by Congress to inquire into the entire field of labour-management relations.

President Truman proposed that this commission should investigate the principles of national welfare. "On a proper solution of this problem may depend the whole industrial future of the United States," he said. The paralyzing effect of nation-wide strikes in such industries as transport, coal, oil, steel or communications could result in a national disaster. We were able to avoid such a disaster in recent years by the use of extraordinary war powers.

"All these powers will soon be gone. In their place must be created an adequate system and an effective one."

He left foreign affairs to the end of his speech and stressed that "progress in reaching our domestic goals is closely related to our conduct of foreign affairs."—Reuter.

## INDO-CHINA OPERATIONS

# FRENCH MINISTER EVASIVE

(From Doon Campbell, Reuters Special Correspondent)

Saigon, Jan. 6.

The French Minister for Overseas Territories, M. Marius Moutet, now in Indo-China on a "fact-finding" mission, said tonight that he was hopeful that cease-fire would be ordered in the near future between French troops and forces of the Viet Nam Republic.

For the moment, he added, "the situation has to be seen from a military basis."

Substantial French reinforcements, including men of the Foreign Legion, have begun to arrive in Indo-China. The bulk are to go to Hanoi, and Nam Dinh, 50 miles south of Hanoi, where the French garrison is besieged.

What is officially described as "considerable number" of Foreign Legion troops disembarked at Haiphong, from the 30,000-ton liner Pasteur. Other troops were sent north by air in Dakotas and Junkers from southern Indo-China.

The British Consulate in Hanoi has sent a letter to the Viet Nam President, Dr. Ho Chi Minh, asking for the liberation of or assurances of fair treatment for the 200 French civilians held as hostages, it was reported today.

The British, United States and Chinese consulates are to send representatives to the Viet Nam President's headquarters at Haiphong to obtain his personal assurances "for the safety of hostages, who are held in a camp at Hao Binh, 75 miles southwest of Hanoi."

### Conference Request

The Viet Nam Radio today re-affirmed that Dr. Ho had sent a letter to M. Moutet suggesting that they should meet for a conference. The Radio said that Viet Nam Government quarters were surprised by M. Moutet's statement that he had not received the letter.

M. Moutet, who is expected to return to France within the next 48 hours, at a press conference tonight said that the French Government had not modified its attitude towards Dr. Ho Chi Minh.

M. Moutet said: "It would have been easy for Dr. Ho to make contact with me in Hanoi—he knew where I was, but I did not know where he was. I think Dr. Ho's appeal over the radio was just propaganda."

### Obstruction

M. Moutet added: "The people now responsible for the political action of Viet Nam had no desire to effect a meeting in Hanoi with Dr. Ho Chi Minh. I cannot say anything about Dr. Ho himself, because I do not know if he is very free. I am certain that in the Viet Nam there are people who do not want an agreement, and who for the time being are out to obstruct an agreement."

He said that the people who would sign the truce treaty "will not necessarily be the people declaring war."

The 70-year-old Socialist statesman was evasive about one or two questions, as in one answer he would not supplement "It is not the same sort of situation as before." His last sentence was "Some people do not wish us to obtain an agreement—they have created an instrument, a big military force, but I believe that that force has exploded in their hands."

M. Moutet's statement, scheduled for broadcast tonight, is again postponed.

Saigon newspapers have been directed to blackout all future mention of the Viet Nam Government or its actions, except as mentioned in official French communiques, as that Government is described as "non-existent."

### Military Operations

Meanwhile, French motorised columns advancing from Haiphong and Hanoi have already joined hands southeast of Hanoi, opening up the key

## Cold Wave Sweeping Europe

London, Jan. 6.

This winter's second severe cold wave has swept across Europe, bringing snow to Rome, icy gales to the English Channel and industrial shutdowns from lack of enough coal to go around in Germany and Britain.

The newest wave killed ten persons in Italy, where snow filled high mountain passes and temperatures went far below freezing.

Snow fell in London and in the south of England, as cuts in electricity, ranging up to 10 per cent, were ordered in some sections.

It was freezing in Paris, but a slight rise in temperature is expected tomorrow. It even snowed on the French Riviera, but the snow melted at once.

Sub-freezing weather was reported from Holland and Switzerland and international traffic to the latter country was delayed.

In Berlin the temperature was 22 below zero Centigrade and the City Council curtailed all heat except enough to keep water pipes from freezing.

In Vienna, the cold struck as many homes were going without electricity, water and gas, and medical men said hundreds were treated at hospitals for frozen legs and arms.—United Press.

## American Hint On Dairen

Washington, Jan. 6.

The U.S. Government has urged Russia and China to terminate "abnormal conditions" prevailing at the Manchurian port of Dairen, the State Department disclosed.

Notes delivered last Friday through the American Embassy at Moscow and Nanking, declared: "The American Government considers it desirable that the current unsatisfactory situation with regard to the status and control of the port of Dairen be promptly considered by the Chinese and Soviet Governments with a view to the implementation of pertinent provisions of the Soviet-Chinese agreement of August 14, 1945, in regard to Dairen."

While noting that the matter is one for direct negotiation between China and the Soviet Union, the note said that the United States felt it had responsibility to American interests to raise the question.

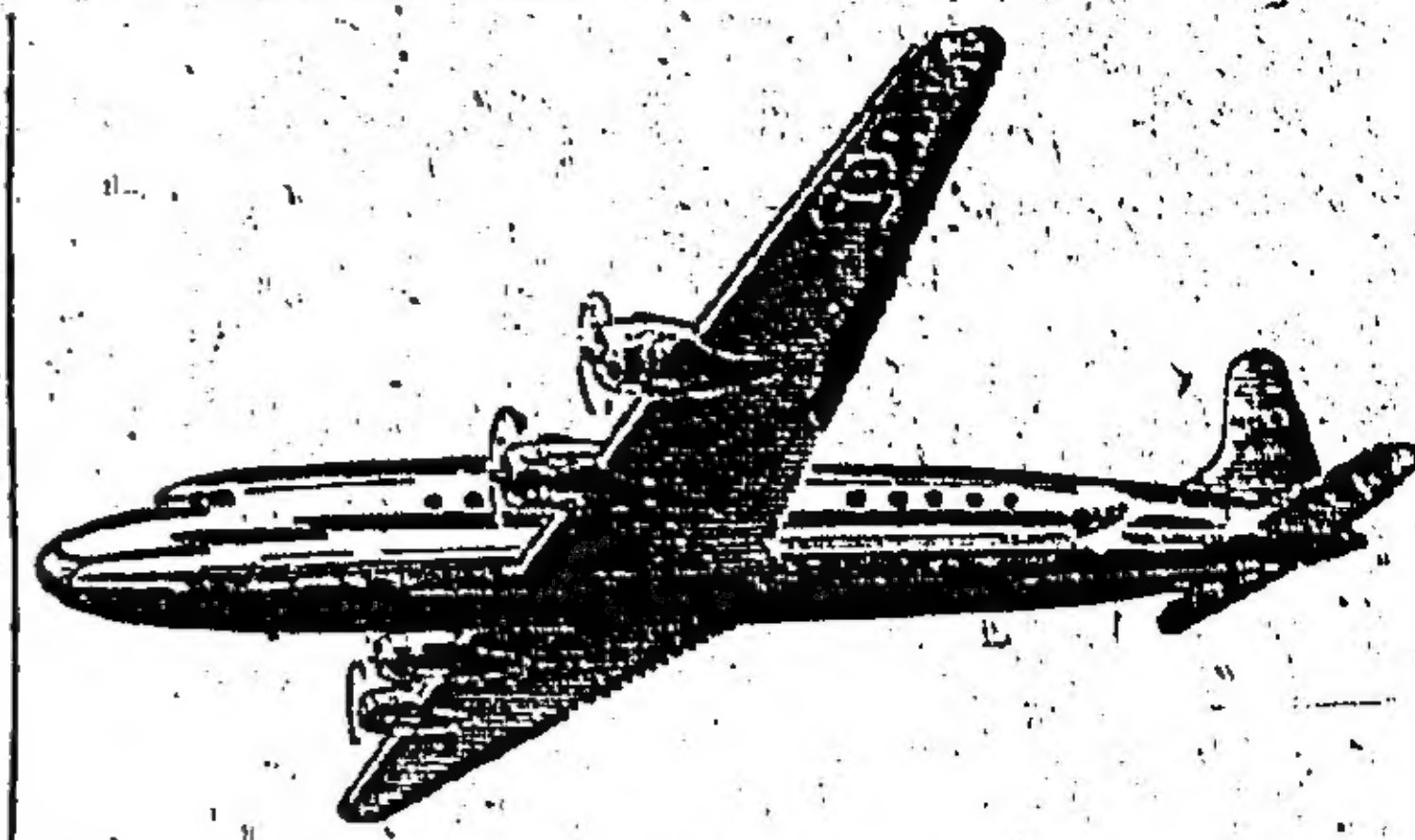
highway which had been cut at more than 150 points since November 20.

Sporadic Viet Nam attacks through the country were "all part of one concerted plan," said a French military source, who added that there were 11,000 Viet Nam troops without uniforms "under orders from the north" in the province of Cochinchina.

French military casualties from December 20 to the New Year were put by these sources as 183 killed, 386 wounded and 28 missing. French civilian casualties for the same period were assessed at 150 killed and 150 missing.

No estimate of Viet Nam casualties is available, but French sources say that "they were more than ours."—Reuter.

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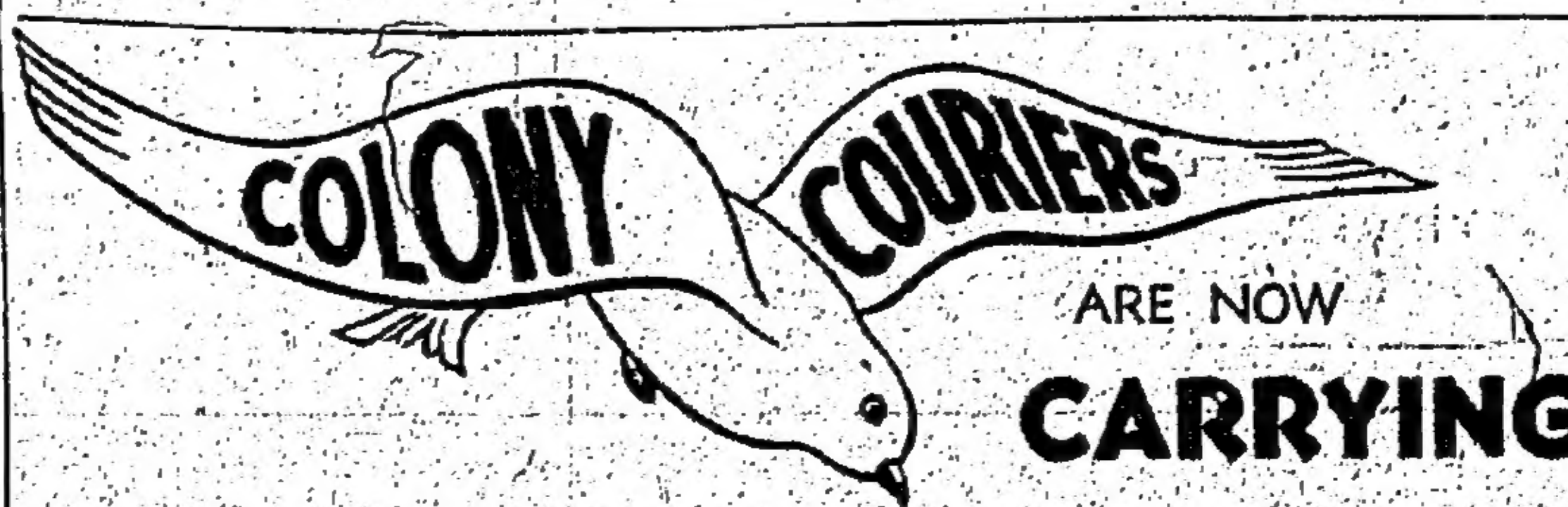
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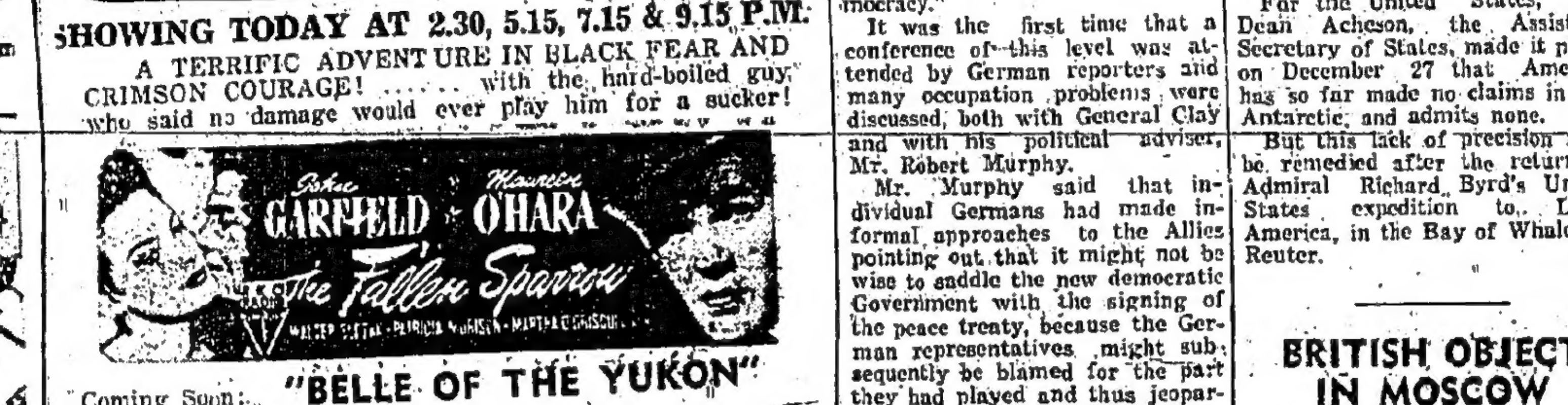
# "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY" Modification Expected In Germany Shortly

## Millionaire's Son Rescued American Business Powers Race In Antarctic

**Millionaire's Son Rescued**  
Manila, Jan. 7.  
Joseph Dee, 21-year-old son of a millionaire Chinese merchant, who was kidnapped on December 7, was rescued yesterday by detectives in Polo, Bulacan province.  
Dee, who was with his chauffeur, had been a prisoner for a month.  
The kidnappers demanded 1,000,000 pesos for his release.  
Nine alleged members of the kidnap gang are in custody. The police are looking for the gang leader and a Chinese woman, who are the only missing members of the gang.  
It is reported that the Dee family paid 50,000 pesos after various negotiations, but the gang continued to hold Dee until he was rescued.—United Press.

**American Business Powers Race In Antarctic**  
Berlin, Jan. 6.  
Lieutenant-General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor of the United States Zone of Germany, told a press conference today that the British and American Governments were trying to facilitate activities of businessmen in Germany by relaxing legislation against "trading with the enemy."  
He said that the principle being advocated was that there should not be an increase in business with Germany, but that for the time being only replacement of foreign-owned businesses should be allowed.  
The type of American businessmen who would be welcomed in Germany, General Clay said, would be those who could negotiate with producers of component parts for which Americans would pay dollars for goods to be made in America.  
The monthly quota of 150 business entry permits had never been fulfilled so far, but it was contemplated that many countries would soon be doing business with Germany.  
When General Clay was asked if the "Hate Germany" policy had been dropped, he replied that there never has been such policy and added: "We want to get away from a policy of extreme aloofness and meet representative Germans in open discussions and show that we believe in democracy."  
It was the first time that a conference of this level was attended by German reporters and many occupation problems were discussed, both with General Clay and with his political adviser, Mr. Robert Murphy.  
Mr. Murphy said that individual Germans had made informal approaches to the Allies pointing out that it might not be wise to saddle the new democratic Government with the signing of the peace treaty, because the German representatives might subsequently be blamed for the part they had played and thus jeopardize the prospects of democratic development.  
It had been suggested by one German, Mr. Murphy continued, that the United Nations should draw up some kind of statutory enactment restoring Germany's sovereignty and binding the peace treaty into being. He added: "There is a feeling that we should not hurry this matter as there is plenty of time."  
**A Signature**  
Mr. Murphy said: "There will be a treaty and signature, but the exact authority has not yet been defined."  
Questioned on the forthcoming German peace treaty, talks in London and Moscow, Mr. Murphy said that attendance of German representatives had not been considered.  
The fusion of the Anglo-American zones of occupation had "got off to a bad start," General Clay said, with a drop of about 25 per cent in factory output, which was all due to the present cold snap in Europe.  
The freeze-up had created a serious situation "although there is not much we can do about it," he added.  
"We have had to divert fuel from factories, but we have managed so far to keep food moving on railways. If the cold continues we shall be unable to move the Rhine barges and the effects of the bi-zonal merger will be further delayed."—Reuter.

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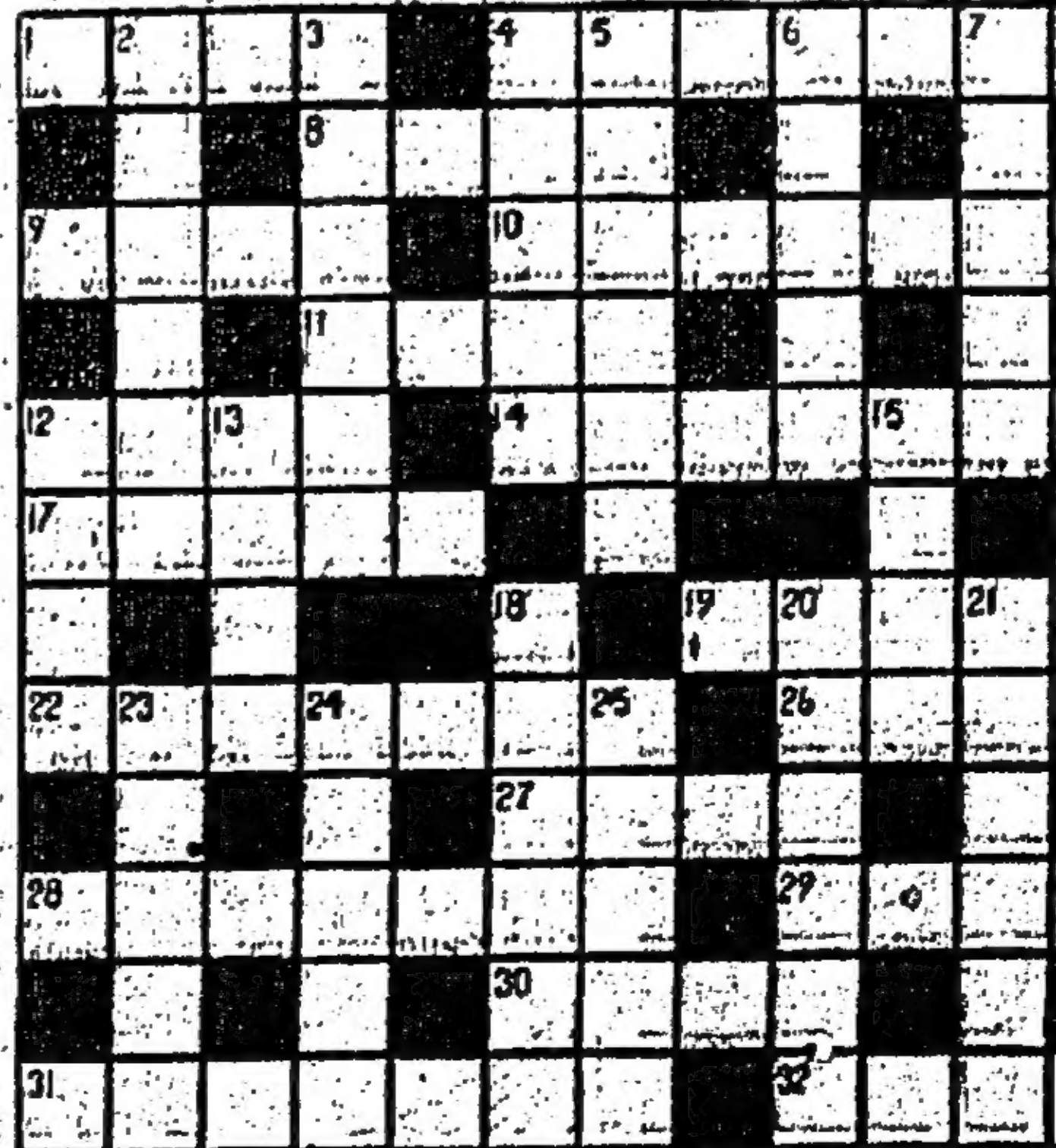
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## A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE.



**Clues Across**  
1. Flaky minor al.  
4. Put back.  
8. Part of the foot.  
9. Border.  
10. Wandering.  
11. Smart.  
12. Mass.  
14. Tauten.  
17. Got up.  
18. Water-fowl.  
22. Offers.  
25. Lengthened.  
27. Partic.  
28. Introduction.  
29. Eager.  
30. Duplicate.  
31. Quell.  
32. Exhausted.

**Clues Down**  
1. Zeal.  
3. Stems.  
4. Send.  
6. Bring to light.  
7. Tree.  
12. Light craft.  
13. Lend.  
15. Migrate.  
16. Necessity.  
18. Treating.  
20. Put back for a future date.  
21. Lamp.  
22. Weird.  
24. Put off.  
25. Siamers.

**Yesterday's Crossword**  
ACROSS: 1. Period; 5. Acute; 8. Weave; 9. Wastes; 10. Envy; 11. Spurt; 12. Bare; 13. Arena; 16. Slings; 18. Collie; 20. Litre; 22. Silt; 28. Adage; 29. Slings; 30. Arms; 32. Gears.  
DOWN: 1. Power; 2. Reservoir; 3. Owe; 4. Despoil; 5. Average; 6. Centurion; 7. Thron; 14. Estimate; 15. Arrogant; 17. Sledge; 19. Niggard; 21. Lard; 24. Lard.







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## AUSSIES ROBBED OF VICTORY

### England's Magnificent Fighting Innings

#### Yardley Does It Again

Melbourne, Jan. 7. The third Test ended at 6 p.m. today in a draw, with seven England wickets down for 310, Norman Yardley, Alec Bedser and four short adjournments owing to rain robbed Australia of a victory.

When Hammond was bowled by Lindwall there was still about two hours left for play and the only question was whether England could hang on until the drawing of stumps. At this stage Yardley was joined by Alec Bedser, the tall Surrey bowler, and the pair stayed together until about 15 minutes before the close of play. Bedser stepped in front of a straight ball from Miller and was out for an invaluable 25. When he left the game was safe from England's point of view.

Evans had not opened his account when stumps were drawn and Yardley had hit up 45. There was a tremendous ovation for this Yorkshire all-rounder, as he picked up a stump after Lindwall had bowled the last ball of the match and rushed away from a cheering crowd. Yardley had made 61 in the first innings. Rain interrupted play on four occasions during the afternoon and the light after tea was very bad. Despite the fact that England was facing a real crisis neither the captain, Hammond, nor the two batsmen concerned, Yardley and Bedser, made a single appeal to the umpires, and it was left to Bradman to call his men off the field.

England had lost two wickets in putting on 163 runs when the lunch interval was taken. The two batsmen out were Hutton and Edrich. Hutton and Washbrook, continuing from their overnight total of 91, batted cautiously and run came rather slowly, chiefly owing to the good bowling of McCool, who sent down four successive maidens at one period. Washbrook continued to outpace his partner.

**Best Partnership**  
With the total at 138, Hutton 40 and Washbrook 30, the first wicket fell. Hutton attempted a hit off Toshack and was well taken by Bradman, who was fielding behind the bowler. Hutton had batted for nearly three hours. It was a slow but correct innings, as much depended on the opening partnership for a draw.

The 138 runs put on was the highest opening partnership of England's for the present series. Edrich, the Middlesex all-rounder, took the place of Hutton and shortly afterwards the 150 went up after England had batted for 198 minutes.

Washbrook at this stage was 97 and he reached his century by hitting a three. He had played delightful cricket for his century. Both Washbrook and Edrich, with their eyes on the clock, were subdued, but with the total at 103 Edrich got in front of a straight ball from McCool and the umpire had no hesitation in giving Edrich out.

This was a bad blow for England as the batsman got out in the second last over before lunch. Compton, another Middlesex bat, came out to partner Washbrook and had not opened his account when the lunch interval was taken.

**Backs To The Wall**  
When play was resumed after lunch Australia slowly gained the upper hand once more. Compton was run out when 14 when he ran down the pitch after his partner.

#### New Bantam Champ

San Francisco, Jan. 7. Virtually unknown 21-year-old Dave Dade pounded his way into Ringdom's Blue Book tonight when he took a 15-round point decision to win the world's bantamweight championship from Manuel Ortiz of California.

Lightly regarded as a challenger even by the National Boxing Association which refused to consider him a qualified opponent, Dade took everything Ortiz had and held him off with a flicking left hand and then whipped him with a short right.

Ortiz failed to show once the champion style which won him the title from Lou Silica in 1941 in Hollywood. It was the case of a 21-year-old fighter whipping a tired 31-year-old champ who had grown rich as California's "Lettuce and Cauliflower King."

Dade beat Ortiz at his own game—infighting, in which Ortiz was considered a past-master.—United Press.

#### ARMY HOCKEY

The following have been chosen to represent HQ Land Forces against 103 Indian Mobile Workshops at Murray Parade ground today at 16.45 hrs.

Cpl Lyon, Pte Harlow, L/Bdr Webb, Mickey, Q.M.S. Hills.

#### Babe Ruth Operated On

New York, Jan. 6. 'Babe Ruth, baseball's most famous player came through a serious two hour neck operation in a "satisfactory" condition, it was announced today.

An hour after the surgery, Dr. Hippolyte Wertheim recovered a quick and complete recovery for the former home run king.

Hospital attendants went further and said Ruth would be able to walk in a day or so unless complications set in.

They said he probably would leave the hospital within two weeks in time for his 52nd birthday Feb. 6.

Dr. Wertheim would not disclose the precise nature of the ailment but prior to the operation, a hospital statement said Ruth would be operated on to relieve an intractable neck pain.—Associated Press.

London, Jan. 6. County Dublin lost to Cardiff by 6 points to 18 in the only Rugby Union game played today.—Reuter.

The marriage of Mr. William Godwin Hendra, residing at No. 51, Gloucester Road, and Miss Chan May-hing took place at the Registry yesterday with Mr. J. M. Hall officiating.

Cpl Phelps, Cpl East, Cpl Griffiths, Cpl Clark, L/Cpl Lorraine.

## M.C.C. Revise Rules Of Cricket

London, Jan. 7. The Marylebone Cricket Club, presenting the first complete revision of the rules of cricket for 63 years, have made no drastic alterations. Rather, the M.C.C. have taken pains to remove the present ambiguities and put the laws in logical sequence.

Revision of the rules, which will come into effect in 1948, has necessitated one of the biggest tasks in cricket legislation. The M.C.C. studied a vast number of replies and comments on their proposals for the revised laws, which were given worldwide circulation in 1945 before preparing the final report, the draft of which is to be submitted to a special meeting at Lords on May 7.

When the expected formality of their adoption has gone through copies of the new laws will be despatched to cricketers' bodies in all parts of the world. The draft of the new laws published today contain 47 rules, a reduction of 13 on the existing number. They are divided into five sections: A—Players, umpires and scorers; B—Implementation of the game; C—Care and maintenance of the pitch; D—Conduct of the game and E—Duties of umpires.

In the main the proposals have not changed much from the 1945 suggested revisions, but there are two important alterations in the new draft. No longer will the wicket be held "down" if the ball has been dislodged. The new law stipulates that the ball must be removed completely from the top of the stumps and a note has been added to cover the possibility of the ball falling and lodging between the top of the stumps.

The last day of play read: Australia 265 and 226. England 351.

**Second Innings**  
Hutton, c Bradman, b Toshack 40  
Washbrook, b Doeland 112  
Edrich, b McCool 117  
Compton, run out 14  
Hammond, b Lindwall 20  
Rkin, c Hassett, b Miller 6  
Yardley, not out 53  
Bedser, b W. Miller 25  
Evans, not out 6  
Extras 22

Total (for 7 wickets) 310  
Fall of wickets: 1-138, 2-163, 3-180, 4-197, 5-221, 6-249, 7-294.

**BOWLING**  
O. M. R. W.  
Lindwall 10 2 59 1  
Miller 11 0 41 2  
Toshack 18 5 39 1  
Doeland 21 1 34 1  
McCool 24 9 41 1  
Johnston 12 4 24 0  
Reuter.

#### Soccer Trial

The interport trial played at Caroline Hill was a farce from start to finish and it is certain that the selectors learnt very little.

The game started 15 minutes late owing to the non-arrival of several selected players. The only really bright episodes in the drab game were the goals, eight of which were really grand efforts. Both defences were poor chiefly because most of the players were not very interested. Willis scored the first for the Probables four minutes after the start and soon after, Schultz put them two up with a grand shot from 25 yards which gave Powell no chance whatever. Two minutes later Lee Ping Chiu scored their third after holding off a strong challenge by Coles.

The Possibles then started to wake up and Lau Chung Sang reduced the lead with a glorious thirty yard drive. Heggie who is good but only in patches had a fine dribble beating three men before passing to Ho Ying Fun whose shot was handled. Heggie taking the penalty kick shook the cross-bar with a terrific shot.

Soon after half time Schultz put the Probables four up with a beautiful first time shot from a centre by Willis. The Possibles then took charge of the game and goals quickly followed from Strickland, Jones (3) and Heggie two. Little was seen this half of the Probables forward line but undoubtedly Schultz, a newcomer to this season's football, is a find. He combined very well indeed with Gosano in the first half and it is a pity he was moved to centre forward after half time. The Colony badly need a good centre forward as neither of those on show were up to interport standard. The selectors have a difficult job and it is not made easier by the non-appearance at these trials of leading players.

Possibles:—Powell, Hau, Yung Sang, Crumley, Lau Chung Sang, Heggie, Jones, Coles, Strickland, Fung Kwang Shing, Ho Ying Fun, Tsao Tsin Ping.

Probables:—Evans, Cashman, Lee Kwok Wei, Anderson, Williamson, Leung Wing Chui, Lee Shek Yau, Willis, Lee Ping Chui, Schultz, Gosano.

#### SHOWDOWN IN NEAR EAST?

(Continued from Page 1)  
2. The belief that the British Government has not committed itself to any long-term policy, but that the field has been so narrowed by the general rejection of a federal scheme that some form of partition may be the only plan commanding any large measure of support.

3. The possibility that Britain in certain circumstances may refer the problem to the United Nations, but certainly in such case she would not merely "hand over the baby" but would make specific recommendations to the United Nations on her ideas of a solution.

#### Alternative Plans

4. Expectation that there will be no official disclosure of the British Government, decisions before the resumption of the Palestine talks in London on January 21 and the belief that the Cabinet by then will be in a position to lay a number of alternative suggestions, including several variants of partition, before the conference.

After the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, Mr. Creech Jones and Mr. Clement Attlee had a 30-minute private talk with Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner of Palestine, who has already discussed the present crisis with the Colonial Secretary, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of State.

Sir Alan is expected to return to Palestine within the next week, his authority strengthened as the result of his visit.—Reuter.

#### Reinforcements

London, Jan. 7. Tanned veterans of desert campaigns are rolling into Palestine from Egypt, as British Army chiefs await Cabinet permission to launch a full-scale offensive against Jewish extremists.

Government sources said the offensive if approved by the Cabinet, would be the greatest in Palestine's modern history. They said it would seek to smash the underground groups which have killed and flooded British troops, bombed public buildings and mined highways and railroads.

Reinforcements are now reaching the Holy Land by road and rail, to join nearly 100,000 Tompkins already on duty there.—Associated Press.

#### Stanley Cheques

In Legislative Council tomorrow the Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie, will ask the following question:—

On June 20th 1946, I asked Government to state what was being done with the cheques drawn in Stanley which, by order of Mr. Gimson, were deposited with the Controller of Currency. Government replied, inter alia, that in view of the desirability of adopting a common policy for the disposal of cheques issued in internment camps in British Dependencies, all cheques handed over to this Government were forwarded to the Colonial Office for disposal.

Since then, there has been no further announcement by Government.

In view of the fact that these cheques have now been in the hands of the Colonial Office for well over a year, and many people are being seriously inconvenienced by the lack of a settlement, will Government ascertain from the Colonial Office whether, in fact, it has any policy with regard to these cheques and, if so, what it is?

The Attorney General will move the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance, 1936."

The Attorney General will move the Second and Third readings of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to general and school holidays."

The Honorable Mr. M. M. Watson will move the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Council of the Helene May Institute for Women and for vesting in the Corporation the property and rights of the Association known as the Helene May Institute for Women registered under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances, 1911 to 1913."

#### H.K. Matric Hoax

The University of Hong Kong, announcing an attempt to obtain a matriculation certificate under false pretences says:—A case has just occurred of a candidate in the Matriculation Examination of 1936 writing to the Registrar claiming to have lost his certificate, and asking for a letter to certify that he had passed.

On investigation of the records, it was found that this student failed in the examination.

The University takes a very serious view of this attempt to obtain a certificate to which the applicant was not entitled, and has written to his employer giving the facts.

The object of making this matter public is to let it be as widely known as possible that the University authorities will use every means in their power to bring to book any further attempts of unscrupulous persons to obtain certificates or letters of recommendation under false pretences.

#### MR. CAINE'S APPOINTMENT

The Secretary of State for the Colonies with the approval of the Prime Minister has made the following appointments:—

Mr. T.I.K. Lloyd, K.C.M.G. to be Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Sir George Gater, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. D.S.O. who is about to retire from the public service.

Mr. Sydney Caine, C.M.G. to be an Additional Deputy Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The appointments will take effect from February 1, 1947. It will be recalled that Mr. Sydney Caine was for some time the Financial Secretary in Hong Kong and the principal advocate of Income Tax as a special war measure.

The visit to the Colony of Gen. Sir Montague Stopford, C-in-C. South East Asia Land Forces, has been cancelled. The General was to have stayed two days as the guest of Gen. Pentling at Flitgaff House.

and rail, to join nearly 100,000 Tompkins already on duty there.—Associated Press.

## Naval Store Theft Case Continues

"We are here to dispense justice, and as the tenth defendant is the only one legally represented. I shall afford him every opportunity to question witness," declared Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Court yesterday when he overruled the Crown's objection to Ali Sher's request that witness, Abdul Curreen, should swear on the Koran that the evidence he gave was the truth. This request was put to Curreen in question form and, on his agreeing to do so, a copy of the Koran was produced.

#### Constable Sentenced

Found guilty unanimously by the jury on all three counts of taking part in the arrest and inflicting bodily harm on So Shiu-kuen and in the arrest of a shot-down American airman, Jean Fenton Balch, on Jan. 16, 1945, Lau Yuen-chau, Shantung constable during the Japanese occupation, was sentenced to two years and nine months imprisonment by Mr. Justice T. J. Gould at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Entering a plea for mitigation, Mr. E. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. A. S. C. Comer, submitted that accused's action was far less heinous than that of the two Indians who were subsequently sentenced to four years dating from their arrest.

Though there were three separate counts, Mr. Bernacchi contended, they were of the same nature and would amount to the same. The Defence Counsel also pointed out that it was the only offence that accused had allegedly committed during the period of his service as a Kensa with the Japanese. Furthermore, accused had been in jail custody for 15 months.

Remarking that he had taken all this into consideration, His Lordship said that he would impose a sentence of two years and nine months dating from yesterday.

Testifying in his own behalf in the witness box, Lau said that in 1944 he requested to resign from the Japanese service, but was refused by the Japanese authorities.

Lau said on the day in question he was taken into a house by a Japanese to bring out the airman's parachute which he later handed over to the Japanese.

Accused denied that he went to the scene in a car with the Japanese, that he arrested So or the airman. He claimed that he only saw the airman walking into a car.

Lau also denied having assaulted So with a rifle or a revolver, pointing out that at that time no Kensas were allowed to carry arms.

Yubuki Rikie, former officer in charge of No. 7 Police Station, testifying for accused, said that in Dec., 1944, orders were received to withdraw all rifles and revolvers from Chinese Kensas.

To Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, witness said that the arms were withdrawn in order to supply the Indian Unit.

#### RADIO

22W-Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.20 to 1.15 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 9.52 megacycles.

12.20 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.22 p.m.—"Service Music Box".  
12.47 p.m.—"Lou Prensner and His Orch."  
1.00 p.m.—News: Weather Report and Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
1.15 p.m.—Variety.  
1.25 p.m.—A Piano and a Violin: Irene Scharrer and Joseph Szallasi.  
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.  
6.30 p.m.—Times of No-Solo-Love-Are.  
7.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.  
7.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from British.  
7.15 p.m.—"We Sing For You": Elizabeth Schumann & Gerhard Fuchs.  
7.30 p.m.—Studio: "I Drink You Music".  
8.00 p.m.—Classical: Beethoven's "Prometheus Bound" arranged by Lynn Fraser.  
8.30 p.m.—With Quilley.  
8.50 p.m.—"Love and Loyalty": News.  
9.10 p.m.—Interlude.  
9.15 p.m.—London Relay: "A Talk: 'Think On These Things'".  
9.30 p.m.—"Stars Tangle": Film and Stage Stars of T. 44 & Yesterday.  
10.15 p.m.—London Relay: "In Conversation": "Mystery and Exoniation".  
10.45 p.m.—"Tollish Melody".  
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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